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THE CUBAN CRISIS.

IT is now evident that the time for the final decision of the Spanish problem is near at hand. From the first, the policy of our Government has been to decide no question not before it for a decision—a sound rule in law, a sound rule in morals, and as sound a rule in state-craft. In pursuance of that policy, it has never sought an occasion either to concede or refuse belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. But, as it has never yet sought that occasion, so, when it comes, the decision will not, we have reason to believe, be avoided.

A Cuban privateer is now on our coasts, on the watch for belated Spanish merchantmen seeking our ports. This information, some time since in our possession, but under confidential pledges, has just been made public; and we need only add to the public details of her adventures, her detentions, and her final escape, that she is in able hands, and will seek to strike a hard blow at Spanish commerce. The question, therefore, will soon be upon us, how to treat that vessel. Shall we call her a pirate, the offspring of no government, or shall we call her a privateer of the Republic of Cuba? On the other hand, the new fleet of Spanish gunboats for the Cuban coast-guard, now building in New York, is detained by our Government. The original detention was under an allegation of their possible use against Peru. Suppose that the Spanish Government gives pledges that they shall not be used, just as the Peruvian Government gave similar pledges when, some time since, the *Manco Capac* and *Atahualpa* (*Oneota* and *Catawba*) were allowed to leave our ports—shall we still detain them? If so, it will only be because there is a *belligerent Power* against whom they are to be used—namely the Republic of Cuba. In other words, the Government must, in that case, recognize formally the Government of CESPEDES as a *de facto* belligerent Power.

Here are two events, therefore, either one of which may precipitate the solution of the Spanish question. It is not improbable that, if the Spanish Government formally demands the gunboats for use against Cuba, this move may be checkmated by a proclamation recognizing Cuban belligerency. Should that occasion be passed, from motives of policy, then the other, that involving the status of the privateer now flying the Cuban flag on our coasts, may, conceivably, be selected, in its turn, as the proper one for action by our Government.

Twelve months, now, Cuba has been in arms; during that period the revolt has constantly spread, and has gathered strength with age. The rude bands of patriots who struck the first blow—then half-armed, half-clad, and unorganized—

have become a formidable army, seasoned by a year's service, and inspirited by the prestige of success. Looking at the map of Cuba to-day, and at that of October last, the gains, territorial and strategic, of the revolutionary party are manifest. They have framed a Constitution, elected a President, raised subsidies for their troops, and put afloat one or more privateers; and soon we shall be called upon to decide whether they are outlaws and pirates or *de facto* belligerents.

Mr. SUMNER says, “the true rule for us is non-intervention, except in the way of good offices for the Cubans.” Mr. SUMNER, however, is moored fast to the *Alabama* claims, and for fear of injuring in some way *their* settlement by inconsistency of action, would let Cuba go to the wall. The truth is that in every point of view the Confederate and Cuban questions differ—but, for our present purpose, it is enough to say that the *Alabama* claims do not depend at all on our ability to prove that Great Britain was wrong in recognizing Confederate belligerency. On the contrary, this latter fact is (despite Mr. SUMNER's logic) a part of our own case—after having pledged herself to neutrality between the belligerents whom she recognized, a privateer sailed from British ports against our commerce, and was received, re-fitted, and re-manned in British colonial ports, never having seen a Confederate harbor. Let us at least not be tricked by bad logic regarding the *Alabama* into a failure of duty regarding Cuba.

In modern times, it has become a principle of international law—recognized nowhere more fully than here in America, where we have ourselves profited by it—that a people struggling against political grievances shall not be treated as mere cut-throats and pirates. This principle was certainly recognized in the struggle of the Greeks against the Turks; and while it should never be carried so far as to authorize foreign Powers to recognize a mere political, or paper, act or resolve of independence as constituting belligerency, yet when the people are in arms, under a regular organization of military forces, it does justify foreign Powers in recognizing exactly what belligerency these people show. While it may be impossible to lay down, in precise rules, the nature of the *causes* which should be espoused by insurgents, in order to command recognition of belligerency, yet it is impossible to deny that the modern tendency of international law is to give a status to a great population in general revolt against foreign domination.

Cuba is now in revolt against foreign domination. Her “cause” is nigh upon a hundred years old in principle, for it was our own when we claimed the right of representation when taxed, and, at length, the right to throw off the yoke of a European Power, situated 3,000 miles away. The same principle comes up a century later, and the question is, shall we recognize the belligerency of Cuba, even as our own was once recognized? What Cuba has done, is this: it has practically united itself against Spanish domination; it has raised an army which has held in check the flower of Spanish veterans; it has forced Spain to resort for vessels to our dock-yards. Cuba is our neighbor, and Spain is our distant ally. We may well accord them equal rights and privileges and harbors—but to accord unequal rights would be unjust.

A year ago it was said, and with some truth,

that Cuba was “too young to be recognized.” That is a fault she has got bravely over. An eminent divine on being presented, when very young, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, was reproached somewhat on the score of his youth, as unfitting him for the profession he was about to enter. “That is a fault, my lord,” he answered, “that I hope to mend in time.” Cuba has mended the same fault, and, by a twelvemonth of pupilage, has passed beyond the epoch during which she was forced to be “be seen and not heard.”

THE result of the late Regatta in the harbor of Cherbourg, France, in which a boat's crew from the American frigate *Sabine* carried off first honors from a field of thirteen entries, reaches us at a peculiarly opportune moment, following as it does so closely on the heels of the defeat of the Harvards on the Thames. In view of all the circumstances of the case, the victory is an important one. Invited at the last moment to participate in the regatta, our crew had but two days of actual practice to oppose to the weeks of uninterrupted training of their opponents, besides rowing in a boat the largest in the field and manned by a crew numerically inferior to any in the race. Nevertheless they came in winners by at least fourteen lengths. This victory has, then, a manifold significance. Taken in connection with the record of similar international events in the past, it completely upsets the theory that the American *physique* is inferior to that of other nations. The victories of our men-of-war-men in rowing contests over those of England stand in the proportion of something like four to one, and defeat, as a consequence, hardly enters into their calculations. This confidence follows as a natural sequence to the consciousness of their physical equality with other nations. That it is not undue or unreasonable the simple record of absolute facts determines. Taken indiscriminately from the mass of the people, and admitted to the Navy with but very limited restrictions as to stature or general physical development, they cannot be looked upon as exaggerated specimens of the representative American, so that their victories may be regarded as national in every respect. It speaks well for the discipline and efficiency of our Navy that its sailors have attained this high distinction in rowing. It is an important part of their education, and its beneficial results cannot be too highly estimated.

ONE of our correspondents, “CARBINE,” takes exception to some of the statements which appeared in an article of last week, on breech-loading small-arms. It is he who is in error, however, and not we. He could not have read our article very carefully, not to have seen that our criticisms were not directed against the arms at present issued to the Cavalry service, but to those of past issues, dating back as far as the close of the war, when a large stock of unused and partially-used carbines, pistols and sabres remained on hand in the Government arsenals. It is “CARBINE'S” mistake and not ours in supposing that Colonel FETTERMAN'S command was armed with the Sharpe's carbine; on the contrary, they used muzzle-loading muskets, which will explain our statement that “several of the dead men were found with guns but partially rammed.”

THE ARMY.

THE headquarters of the Ninth U. S. Cavalry has been transferred from Fort Davis, Texas, to Fort Stockton, Texas, and Brevet Colonel James F. Wade, major Ninth U. S. Cavalry, assigned temporarily to the command of the regiment.

THE President's order, directing the reservation of about 3,000 acres of the public land for military purposes at Fort Whipple, Arizona, has been acted upon at the Land Office. This reservation is located in a healthy section, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Prescott, the capital of the Territory, and embraces wood, grazing and garden lands.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by Brevet Major-General McDowell, calling the attention of post commanders in the Department of the East, to paragraph 114, Revised Army Regulations, edition of 1863, which prescribes that "Officers at their stations, in camp or in garrison, will always wear their proper uniform." Inspecting officers are ordered to report all violations of the regulations on this subject.

WE see it reported that the Indians in Northern California are becoming hostile, and that a party of them have given the commander of Fort Bidle ten days to release several Indians held as prisoners in the fort, otherwise they will be taken by force. The settlers are anxious to exterminate the whole band, but the military authorities refuse their permission to so summary a proceeding. The Indians of Arizona are still active throughout the Territory, and many depredations are reported.

A DISPATCH from Omaha to St. Louis, dated September 23d, says: General Augur left for Fort Bridger and Salt Lake, yesterday. Several companies of troops will be quartered at Sherman Barracks, during the coming winter. Reports from the Pawnee reservation, near Columbus, are to the effect that several Pawnees were killed by Sioux, and that great excitement exists among the former. The United States troops will punish the Sioux. Reports from Fort Buford say that the Indians there continue hostile, and that there is a large force in that neighborhood. Outrages are also being committed in Montana. A hunting party had been attacked near Helena, and one man killed. Another man had been killed near the Blackfoot Agency.

* ADVICES received by the Indian Department from Fort Stanton, New Mexico, represent that the Mescalero Apache Indians are still on the war path. The citizens of San Jose, New Mexico, report that a party of five or six of this tribe attacked four boys who were herding sheep near that town, on the evening of the 10th of August. Two of the boys escaped, one was killed on the spot, and one (Francisco Blea, aged thirteen years) was carried into captivity. The Indians also captured 3,000 head of sheep, about thirty miles south of San Jose. These were subsequently recaptured by a party of citizens. The country inhabited by these Indians is so rough and mountainous that it is difficult to find them. Official information has been received confirmatory of the report of the killing of four men, wood-choppers at Fort Buford. They were in the employ of a contractor from St. Paul. The men made a hard fight, and, it is thought, killed several Indians. One dead Indian was left on the ground. Recently the Uncapapas drove off the ponies—twenty in number—of the Indian scouts, at Rice River. The Indians in the vicinity of Fort Sully are very quiet.

IN accordance with General Orders No. 34, Headquarters District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 13, 1869, on arriving at Fort Shelden, N. M., the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry will be distributed to posts in the District of New Mexico, as follows: the companies to be selected by the regimental commander, viz: two companies to Fort Bayard, N. M.; one company to Fort Cummings, N. M.; one company to Fort Craig, N. M.; one company to Fort McRae, N. M.; one company via San Augustine Springs and Tularosa, to Fort Stanton, N. M.; two companies via Fort Craig, Belen, and El Rito, to Fort Wingate, N. M.; one company via Albuquerque and Santa Fe, to Fort Garland, C. T.; one company via San Augustine Springs, Forts Stanton and Sumner, to Fort Bascom, N. M. Brevet Brigadier-General O. L. Shepherd, colonel Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, will proceed with the regimental and non-commissioned staff, records and property, to Fort Craig, N. M., establish the headquarters of his regiment there, and assume command of that post, relieving Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz, lieutenant-colonel Fifteenth U. S. Infantry. Upon being relieved by General Shepherd, Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz, lieutenant-colonel Fifteenth

U. S. Infantry, will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., and assume command of that post. Brevet Brigadier-General John S. Mason, major Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and assume command of that post. As companies of the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry arrive to relieve them at Forts Bayard, Cummings, McRae, Craig, Wingate, Garland, Bascom and Stanton, the troops there stationed will proceed as follows: Companies C, A, F, H, D and Detachment Company I, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, to the Fifth Military District, via Fort Bliss, Texas; Companies A and E, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, to Fort Dodge, Kansas; Company D, Third U. S. Cavalry, to Fort Union, N. M.; Company H, Third U. S. Cavalry, to Fort Selden, N. M. Upon the arrival at Fort Selden, N. M., of Company H, Third U. S. Cavalry, Company K, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, will march via Fort Bliss, Texas, to the Fifth Military District.

IN accordance with the regular routine pursued at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Brevet Major-General Barry has issued an order establishing the course of practical instruction for the month of October as follows:

Battery G, First Artillery.—Drill, mechanical manoeuvres, and target practice with the Field Battery, until the 20th inst. From 20th to 31st inst., the duties of the Laboratory.

Battery K, Second Artillery.—The first three drills will be devoted to the mortar target practice, which was not completed during the previous month. Afterward, and until the 20th inst., drill, mechanical manoeuvres, and target practice, with the casemate and barbette sea-coast guns, smoothbore and rifled. From 20th until 31st inst., the duties of the Laboratory.

Battery A, Third Artillery.—The first two drills will be devoted to the target practice with the 10-inch Rodman and 100 pdr. Parrott, not completed during the previous month. Drill, mechanical manoeuvres, laying platforms, and target practice, at the siege-gun battery, during the remainder of the month.

Battery F, Fourth Artillery.—The first half of the month will be devoted to the laying of platforms, mechanical manoeuvres, and target practice, at the siege-gun battery, which were not completed during the previous month. Drill, mechanical manoeuvres, and target practice, of the 15-inch sea-coast guns, during the last half of the month.

Battery C, Fifth Artillery.—The first three drills will be devoted to the target practice with the Field Battery not completed during the previous month. Drill, mechanical manoeuvres, laying platforms, and target practice, at the siege and sea-coast mortar batteries, during the remainder of the month.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending September 27, 1869.)

Tuesday, September 21st.

THE leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel J. Simpson, surgeon, in Special Orders No. 133, August 23, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Second Lieutenant W. L. Carpenter, Ninth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will proceed without delay to join his company in the Department of the Platte.

Veterinary Surgeon Edwin Townsend, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, will, upon the receipt of this order, repair to Camp Halleck, Nevada, and report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment.

Chief Musician John P. Nohles, Second U. S. Cavalry, now serving with his command, will be discharged from the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Captain Louis E. Crone, unattached, is hereby detailed on recruiting service, and will report in person without delay, to Brevet Major-General W. Hoffman, St. Louis, Missouri, for assignment to duty at Madison, Wis.

To complete his record on the rolls, Second Lieutenant John R. Johnston, Company E, Third Ohio Volunteers, (three years), is, by direction of the Secretary of War, hereby honorably discharged as such, to date August 13, 1861, he having been mustered into service as a private, Second Ohio Volunteers, August 14, 1861.

Wednesday, September 22d.

The telegraphic order from this office, dated September 20, 1869, approving the transfer of Second Lieutenant J. H. Smallwood, Second Cavalry, from Company G to Company C, of that regiment, is hereby confirmed.

General Order No. 15, from Headquarters Twenty-fifth Infantry, dated August 21, 1869, transferring First Lieutenant William McElroy, of that regiment, from Company C to Company K, is hereby confirmed.

Special Order No. 47, from Headquarters Sixth Infantry, dated September 7, 1869, assigning Second Lieutenant Andrew C. Bayne, brevet captain, of that regiment, to Company I, is hereby confirmed.

Second Lieutenant R. C. Breyfogle, brevet first lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry, will, upon the receipt of this order, be dropped from the rolls of his regiment and repair to his home and await orders.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Augustus R. Egbert, Eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 204, September 6, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended thirty days.

Thursday, September 23d.

Surgeon C. G. Gray, brevet lieutenant-colonel, will repair to Yankton, Dacotah Territory, by October 10, 1869, and put himself in communication with Warren Cowles, Esq., United States Attorney for Dacotah Territory, for the purpose of giving his testimony before the District

Court of the United States, in the case of the United States against James Jimmeson, late a private of Company B, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry. As soon as his services can be dispensed with, he will rejoin his proper station.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sum of sixty-five dollars (\$65.00) the amount assessed by a Board of Survey convened at Fort Mackinac, Michigan, by Special Orders No. 30, July 29, 1869, from headquarters of that post, will be stopped against the pay of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Mitchell, captain unattached, on account of damages to officers' quarters at Fort Mackinac, Michigan, while they were occupied by a post trader under permission granted by Colonel Mitchell while he was commanding officer of the post, and for which he is responsible.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant W. R. Harmon, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 141, August 6, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended sixty days.

Permission to delay fifteen days, while en route to join his regiment, under Special Orders No. 214, Sept. 3, 1869, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd Wheaton, captain Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain John S. McEwan, second lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 69, August 25, 1869, from Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, is hereby extended five days.

Upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, Second Lieutenant T. M. Fisher, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, will report in person to the commanding officer Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to accompany the first detachment of recruits leaving that post for the Military Division of the Pacific. Upon the completion of this duty he will join his regiment without delay.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 13, paragraph 9, January 16, 1862, from this office, as discharged First Lieutenant Andrew W. Scott, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, to date January 16, 1862, is hereby amended to date January 8, 1862, he having left his command on that date upon leave of absence to await the acceptance of his resignation, and rendered no service subsequent thereto. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will forward (by rail) without delay, under proper charge, a detachment of one hundred and fifty recruits to San Francisco, California, where they will be reported to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to the First U. S. Cavalry. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will forward (by rail) without delay, under proper charge, a detachment of one hundred and fifty recruits to San Francisco, California, where they will be reported to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to the Eighth U. S. Cavalry. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The extension of leave of absence granted post Chaplain P. Van Wyck, in Special Orders No. 105, Sept. 1, 1869, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby extended thirty days.

Friday, September 24th.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. J. Cain, Third U. S. Cavalry, is hereby detailed on recruiting service, and will report in person, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, to Brevet Brigadier-General Hatch, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for duty.

Captain E. J. Conway, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service and will proceed without delay to join his company stationed in the Fifth Military district.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the First Artillery are hereby announced: Second Lieutenant Robert Fletcher, from Company I to Company F; Second Lieutenant Robert H. Patterson, from Company F to Company I. Lieutenant Patterson will join his proper company without delay.

Brevet Major Thomas H. Logan, first lieutenant U. S. Army, late Fortieth U. S. Infantry, is hereby temporarily attached to the Fifth U. S. Infantry, and will report in person to the commanding officer of that regiment for assignment to duty.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Greenleaf Gilley, brevet captain First U. S. Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect from September 22, 1869, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Brevet Colonel Alexander Chambers, major unattached, having in obedience to Special Orders No. 181, July 27, 1869, from this office, reported to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and having rendered his accounts and proceeded as far as practicable at present in their settlement, is hereby relieved from duty in this city, and will return to his home.

Brevet Captain John H. Smith, first lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery, will proceed at once to Chicago, Illinois, and there await the arrival of the detachment of recruits ordered to San Francisco, California, by orders of the 23d inst. from this office. On their arrival, he will report to the commanding officer of the detachment and accompany it to the Military Division of the Pacific. Upon the completion of this duty he will join his company in the Department of Alaska.

Brevet Captain E. G. Fechet, first lieutenant Eight U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, and will accompany the detachment of recruits ordered to his regiment from that post by Special Orders No. 229, September 23, 1869, from this office.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel Samuel B. M. Young, captain Eight U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 181, August 16, 1869, from Headquarters

Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended twenty days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Brigadier-General W. H. Sidell, lieutenant colonel U. S. Army, in Special Orders No. 200, August 28, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended fifteen days.

Brevet Major William H. Hugo, first lieutenant unattached, is hereby authorized to draw mileage from Paw Paw, Michigan, to Poncas Agency, Todd County, Dacotah Territory, the station to which he was assigned to duty by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Leave of absence for fifteen days is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon John M. Dickson, U. S. Army.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George F. Towle, first lieutenant Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 28, September 6, 1869, from Headquarters Military Division of the South, is hereby further extended thirty days.

First Lieutenant Michael Dolan, unattached, is hereby assigned to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will report to the Commissioner of the Bureau for orders.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel William McE. Dye, major Fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 141, July 21, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended three months.

Saturday, September 25th.

Second Lieutenant C. T. Speer, unattached, is hereby detailed to execute the duties of Indian Agent, under and by authority of the act of Congress organizing the Indian Department, approved June 30, 1834. He will report by letter without delay to the Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instructions.

Colonel J. C. McCoy, aide-de-camp, will proceed to Baltimore, Maryland, under the instructions he has received, and on completing the duties assigned to him, will return to his post in this city.

Upon the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Johnston, Paymaster, is hereby assigned to the Department of Dacotah, and will report in person without delay to the Commanding General of that Department for duty.

Second Lieutenant H. M. McCawley, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, will report to the commanding officer Governor's Island, New York Harbor, to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Department of Dacotah. On the completion of this duty he will join his regiment.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant W. W. Parry, unattached, is, at his own request, hereby relieved from duty as Indian Agent, and will repair to his home and await orders.

First Lieutenant Augustus P. Greene, unattached, is hereby detailed to execute the duties of Indian Agent, under and by authority of the act of Congress organizing the Indian Department, approved June 30, 1834. He will report by letter without delay to Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instructions.

So much of Special Orders No. 224, September 17, 1869, from this office, as directed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Lee, captain unattached, to report in person to the Commanding General Military Division of the Missouri for assignment to duty as Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, is hereby so amended as to read: Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the pay of the following-named officers will be stopped until they have rendered the accounts and returns required of them by law and regulations, to the Commissary-General of Subsistence: Brevet Major L. H. Sanger, captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major J. R. Brinckle, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Captain W. S. Long, first lieutenant unattached.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Joseph K. Byers unattached, is hereby detailed on recruiting service, and will report in person without delay to Brevet Brigadier-General Burbank, Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty.

Monday, September 27th.

The telegraphic order of the 24th instant, from this office, granting Surgeon A. F. Mechem thirty days' delay in complying with so much of Special Orders No. 222, September 15, 1869, from this office, as directs him to report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty, is hereby confirmed.

The extension of leave of absence granted Post Chaplain A. Wright, in Special Orders No. 205, August 24, 1869, from this office, is hereby further extended ten days.

Second Lieutenant George E. Judd, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, will, upon the receipt of this order, be dropped from the rolls of his regiment and repair to his home and await orders.

The Superintendent-General Recruiting Service, St. Louis, Missouri, will assign all disposable colored recruits at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, subject to the orders of the department commander relative to their movement. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

To complete his record on the rolls Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac R. Sherwood, One Hundred Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers, brevet brigadier-general of Volunteers, transferred from the One Hundred Eleventh Ohio Volunteers by Special Orders No. 62, Headquarters Twenty-third Army Corps, series of 1865 (confirmed by Special Orders, No. 431, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, series of 1865), is, by direction of the Secretary of War, hereby mustered out and honorably discharged to date July 17, 1865, the date of muster out of the One Hundred Eighty-third Ohio Volunteers. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

The telegraphic order of the 25th instant, from this office, granting Brevet Major William Arthur, first

lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, leave of absence for thirty days, is hereby confirmed.

Paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 229, September 23, 1869, from this office, directing Second Lieutenant T. M. Fisher, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, to report, at the expiration of his present leave of absence, to the commanding officer Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to accompany the first detachment of recruits leaving that post for the Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby so amended as to order him to report in person, at once, to the commanding officer Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for the above-mentioned duty, and after its completion to join his regiment without delay.

ARMY PERSONAL.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. H. P. Wise, U. S. Army, was ordered, September 18th, to proceed from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Jefferson, Texas.

BREVET Brigadier-General George P. Buell, lieutenant colonel Eleventh U. S. Infantry, is ordered to Jefferson, Texas, to resume command of that Post.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to higher authority for an extension of forty days, was granted Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Byrne, surgeon U. S. A., September 13th.

ACTING Assistant-Surgeon William B. Van Duyne, U. S. Army, now at Jefferson, Texas, was ordered, Sept. 18th, to Tyler, Texas, and Hospital Steward W. W. Wythe, U. S. Army, to Bryan, Texas.

MAJOR Nicholas Vedder, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered, September 22d, to proceed to Baton Rouge, and Shreveport, La., for the purpose of paying the troops of those stations to include the 31st of August 1869.

MAJOR J. O. Dewey, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered, September 20th, to proceed to the post of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Louisiana, for the purpose of paying the troops at that station, to include the 31st of Aug., 1869.

CAPTAIN J. J. Hoff, U. S. Army, was ordered, September 23d, to Alexandria, Virginia, to relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Lee, captain U. S. Army, from duty as military commissioner Nineteenth Division of Virginia.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department of the Missouri, was granted to Brevet Captain Andrew C. Bayne, second lieutenant Sixth U. S. Infantry, September 18th.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, to go beyond the limits of the District, with recommendation to the Headquarters of the Military Division of the South for an extension of twenty days, was granted Brevet Major D. M. Vance, captain Sixteenth Infantry, Sept. 22d.

To enable him to comply with the provisions of Special Orders assigning him to the Twentieth Infantry, and directing him to report to the commanding officer of that regiment for assignment to duty with Company I, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd Wheaton, captain U. S. Army, was, Sept. 20th, relieved from General Court-martial and staff duty in the Fourth Military District.

SUIT has been entered in the United States Circuit Court, by Acting United States District-Attorney J. W. Gurley, against ex-Major-General James B. Steedman, ex-Internal Revenue Collector for the First District of Louisiana, and his sureties, Wm. S. Grant, J. F. Coyle, Madison Sweetser, Francis J. Herron, Hugh H. Cook, Joaquin Viosca, Ed. Rigney, and Samuel Torrey, for an alleged defalcation of \$614,754.95.

The following officers were registered at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending Sept. 18th, 1869: Brevet Major George L. Choisy, captain Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Major Daniel Hart, first lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry; Captain John W. French, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant J. C. Wilcox, Sixth Cavalry; Captain Frank M. Cox, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Captain C. H. Hoyt, Quartermaster's Department.

FIRST Lieutenant E. H. Totten, Thirteenth Infantry, chief signal officer Department of Dacotah, was ordered by Major-General Howard, September 21st, to proceed to the posts in the State of Minnesota, for the purpose of giving instructions in practical signallings; and Captain S. T. Norwell, U. S. A., acting signal officer, to proceed, via the Pacific Railroad, to the posts in Montana Territory, (except Fort Buford), for the same purpose. As far as may be practicable, post commanders will permit these officers to select a competent officer and four enlisted men for instruction at each post, except at posts where a regimental adjutant is stationed.

GENERALs Sheridan, Hager, Buckland, Leggett and Hickenlooper, in connection with General McPherson's brother, spent the 24th and 25th ult., at Cincinnati, examining plans for the McPherson monument. Sixty-two drawings and models were presented. Two premiums had been offered, for the best and second best plans. The second premium was awarded to Louis Volk of Chicago; the first to T. D. Jones, of Cincinnati, and the plan of the latter was adopted. It is a bronze equestrian statue, on a pedestal of Quincy and Scotch granite, total height from base of pedestal to top of hat, twenty feet six inches, of which the pedestal is nine feet. The cost will be \$20,000 of which \$15,000 is now in the treasury. The casting will be done in the United States.

A GENERAL court-martial convened at Fort Porter, Buffalo, Sept. 22d, composed of the following officers: President of the Court, Brevet Major-General Robert C. Buchanan, colonel First Infantry and commanding officer at Fort Wayne, Detroit; members, Brevet Major-General John M. Brannan, major First Artillery; Brevet Brigadier-General Joseph A. Huskin, lieutenant-colonel

First Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, captain First Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels Thomas S. Dunn and Charles D. Viele, captains, U. S. A., attached to staff of Major-General Pope; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Counselman, first lieutenant First Artillery, Judge-Advocate. The officers at Fort Porter took advantage of the presence of so many officers from abroad to give a party in their honor, which is described as one of the pleasantest affairs of the season. The festivities were kept up till near the dawn of day.

GENERAL McClellan and wife, while on their return from the White Mountains recently, were serenaded at Brattleboro, Vt. A large concourse of citizens assembled to pay their respects to the General, and in response to the serenade given by the Brattleboro cornet band he made the following speech: "My Friends: I am very grateful for this most unexpected compliment, and especially so, being now in the region from which was given to the Army of the Potomac the gallant Vermont Brigade, with whom I have so many interesting reminiscences. Be assured I shall remember this occasion as among the many pleasant occurrences of the trip which I have just taken, during which I have received only kindness and encountered only friends." Mrs. Marcy, the mother of Mrs. McClellan, was born in West Brattleboro.

In General Orders, No. 49, dated Headquarters Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, camp near Fort Concho, Texas, August 12, 1869, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General O. L. Sheppard, commanding the regiment, avails himself of the opportunity to express to the officers of the regiment, viz., Brevet Brigadier-General Julius Hayden, lieutenant colonel; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward McK. Hudson, major; Captain James Curtis, brevet major; Captains, Geo. W. Ballantine, Andrew S. Bennett; First Lieutenants, Henry Sweeney, Edward C. Henshaw, Asher C. Taylor, Charles L. Hudson, brevet captain; First Lieutenant Thomas Dunn, who are, by election or otherwise, rendered surplus in the consolidation, his regret that the pleasant, social, and official relations which existed between himself and them are now to be severed. The character they have borne since he has had the honor to command them assures him that they will do honor to themselves and to the service in whatever position they may henceforth be called to fill, and he extends to them his most heartfelt wishes for their prosperity, with hopes that the chances of the service may restore them to his regiment.

ARMY GAZETTE.

ROSTERS.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE, VA., OCTOBER.

COMMANDING OFFICER.—Colonel Wm. F. Barry, brevet major-general Second Artillery.

STAFF.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Roberts, brevet brigadier-general Fourth Artillery, and Major C. H. Morgan, brevet brigadier-general Fourth Artillery, superintendents of practical and theoretical instruction; First Lieutenant J. P. Sanger, brevet major First Artillery, adjutant of school and post; Captain H. W. Janes, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Quartermaster's Department, quartermaster of school and post; Second Lieutenant J. Curry, Fifth Artillery, post treasurer and A. C. S.; Surgeon G. E. Cooper, brevet colonel, Medical Department, post surgeon; Second Lieutenant A. Howe, brevet captain Fourth Artillery, ordnance officer artillery school; Rev. M. L. Cheverns, post chaplain.

BATTERIES.—Captain S. S. Elder (G), brevet Lieutenant-Colonel First Artillery; Captain S. N. Benjamin (K), brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Second Artillery; Captain E. R. Warner (A), brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Third Artillery; Captain J. W. Piper (O), Fifth Artillery; Captain J. B. Campbell (F), brevet major Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant J. G. Turnbull, brevet major Third Artillery; First Lieutenant W. N. Tompkins, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant D. H. Kinzie, brevet major Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant H. C. Cushing, brevet major Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant J. R. Brinckle, brevet major Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant W. P. Graves, brevet major Second Artillery; First Lieutenant E. Field, brevet captain Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant B. S. Humphrey, brevet captain First Artillery; First Lieutenant T. H. B. Counselman, First Artillery; First Lieutenant C. E. Kilbourne, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant L. T. Webster, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. F. Stewart, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant R. D. Potts, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. Humphreys, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant J. B. Eaton, brevet captain Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant O. H. Howard, brevet major Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. Stanton, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant S. W. Taylor, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant G. N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery.

ACADEMIC INSTRUCTORS.

SCHOOL FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Brevet Brigadier-General J. Roberts, lieutenant-colonel Fourth Artillery, Superintendent of Instruction in Engineering, Astronomy and Military Law.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. H. Morgan, major Fourth Artillery, Superintendent of Instruction in Artillery and Military History.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. S. Elder, captain First Artillery, Instructor in Military, International and Constitutional Law.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. N. Benjamin, captain Second Artillery, Instructor in Engineering, Astronomy, Military Surveying and Mathematics.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. R. Warner, captain Third Artillery, Instructor in Military History.

BREVET MAJOR J. B. Campbell, captain Fourth Artillery, Instructor in Mathematics, and Ordnance and Gunnery.

SCHOOL FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—J. W. Piper, captain Fifth Artillery, Superintendent School for non-commissioned officers.

W. F. Reynolds, second lieutenant First Artillery, Instructor in Mathematics.

E. T. C. Richmond, second lieutenant Second Artillery, Instructor in Geography.

BREVET MAJOR O. H. Howard, second lieutenant Fifth Artillery, Instructor in History.

BREVET CAPTAIN J. B. Eaton, second lieutenant Third Artillery, Instructor in Writing.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

[SEPTEMBER 23d.]

Bates, Captain.
Ellis, Wm., Captain.
Higgs, G., Captain.
Lindsey, S. W., Captain.
McKay, J., Captain.

Reeve, Isaac, Captain.
Steedman, J., Captain.
Swift, John L., General.
Smith, W. J., General.
Smith, H. L., General.

September 27th.

Cluettet, G., General.
Hubbard, H., Captain.
Jones, W. A., Captain.
Lupton, S. F., Captain.

Stall, W. B., Captain.
English, T. B., General.
Wagster, G., Colonel.
Weeds, M. L., Colonel.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Headquarters and Company A, First Cavalry, from Churchill Barracks, Nevada, to Camp Bidwell, Cal. Ordered, September 7, 1869.

Headquarters and Company I, First Cavalry, from Camp Halleck, Nev., to Camp Winfield Scott, Nev. Ordered, September 8, 1869.

Headquarters and Company A, Second Cavalry, from Fort Sanders, W. T., to Omaha Barracks, Neb. Ordered, September 10, 1869.

No change in station of headquarters and companies of artillery and Infantry.

THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

ADMIRAL Poor, the commander of the North Atlantic squadron, went on board of the steamer *Powhatan* on Friday, the 24th ult., on which he at once raised his flag. He sailed from New York for Key West on the 27th.

THE *Gettysburg*, sailed from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 28th; the *Benicia* is rapidly approaching completion. The *Emerald* (ferry-boat) has resumed her regular trips. She has had a thorough overhauling and is now in complete order.

INFORMATION received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, shows that the damage done by the recent storm to the shipping and buildings in the Eastern navy yards amounts to about thirty thousand dollars. Nine thousand dollars will be required to repair the damage in the Boston yard alone.

THE steamer *Saugus* remains at Key West, ready at a moment's notice to go wherever ordered. No cases of fever have occurred on board during her stay here, and at present all are well. In three hours after the arrival of a telegraphic message from Washington the *Saugus* could leave the harbor ready to meet any vessel likely to oppose her in the West Indies.

THE Shanghai *News Letter* reports that the following movements we expected in our Asiatic Squadron: The vessels-of-war at Yokohama will go to Hongkong, the *Oneida* will leave soon for San Francisco, also the *Idaho*, store-ship. The *Maumee* for Hongkong, in October, *Ashuelot* to come to the Chinese coast. Lieutenant Commander Smith and Dr White of the *Ashuelot* go home. Dr Boyer of *Iroquois* detached to the *Ashuelot*.

THE U. S. steamship *Aroostook* (fourth rate), Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Mahan commanding, is advertised in the Yokohama, Japan, papers to be sold by public auction at that place on August 31, 1869 at 10 o'clock A. M. on board the vessel. The U. S. flagship *Delaware*, the double-enders *Ashuelot* and *Monocacy*, gunboat *Aroostook* and store-ship *Idaho* were at Yokohama, Japan, August 29, 1869. The U. S. steamer *Idaho* was to leave soon for San Francisco via Hong Kong, China, and Manila.

SECRETARY Boutwell has invited proposals for building and fitting out four steamers for the revenue marine service. Bidders to furnish their own plans, models, and specification complete for hull, machinery, etc. One of the vessels will be an iron propeller, hermaphrodite brig-rigged, 170 feet on load line, 28 feet beam, and 15 feet amidship; another, an iron or wood side-wheel steamer, hermaphrodite, brig rigged, 165 feet length of load line, 28 feet length of beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. The other two will be smaller wooden steamers.

THE regular Academic Board of Examiners, consisting of Lieut.-Commanders Swann, Terry, and Dewey; Professors Lockwood, Wilcox, and Kearney are now in session, examining candidates for admission to the Naval Academy. Up to the 24th ult., William Windsor of New Hampshire, W. S. B. Deihl of Pennsylvania, Edward L. Baker of Iowa, Isaac B. Elliott of South Carolina, and Charles J. Brewer of Missouri, G. W. Hyde of Maryland, Alfred Reynolds of Indiana, Edward Vail of Indiana, Walter C. Coles of Connecticut, Frank Pearson of New York, William T. Holsey of New York, had been examined and admitted as cadets.

ABOUT two months ago the Haytien government purchased of the United States the steam sloop-of-war *Algonquin*. Ample time was given the purchasers to examine the vessel and satisfy themselves that she was worth the price they were asked to pay. Last week the Haytien Minister here complained to the Executive that the ship was not what she was represented to be, and that her boilers and much of her machinery were unfit for use; the Secretary of the Navy has therefore ordered that a board of naval officers shall immediately convene and give the vessel a four days' trial trip in New York Bay and Long Island Sound. It will be remembered that the *Algonquin* was the vessel on which the Dickinson machinery was placed for trial against the Isherwood machinery on the *Winoski* about four years ago.

THE United States sailing sloop-of-war *Cyane* was placed in commission at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 10th of September. This vessel has been under repairs for several months past, and has undergone a thorough overhauling and refitting. She will sail on an extended cruise in the Pacific about the 1st of October, going first to Sitka, Russian America. The United States steam sloop-of-war *Pensacola*, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Turner, is being stripped and will go out of commission in a few days. Extensive alterations and repairs will be made on her before she again goes into commission. Work on the steam sloop-of-war *Resaca* is being pushed forward with all dispatch. She has been entirely stripped and re-rigged and repaired. The *Ossipee*, destined to cruise in the South Pacific, is almost ready for sea. The steam sloop-of-war *Dacotah*, recently returned from a cruise, has gone out of commission preparatory to undergoing needed repairs to her hull and machinery.

Her officers have been detached and will return North, together with the crew. The old store-ship *St. Mary's* has been overhauled and improved in appearance. She will be ready for service soon. The steam sloop-of-war *Saranae*, which vessel is to carry the pennant of the Rear-Admiral, as flagship of the station, is shortly to be placed in commission. The first class sloop-of-war *Lackawanna* has been placed in readiness for sea. The iron-clads *Monadnock* and *Cumanche* are also ready for sea whenever required. The health of the officers and men on the station and throughout the squadron is excellent.

A CORRESPONDENT on board the *Sabine* writes as follows with reference to the French *canard*, in reference to that ship: "This is not the first time that reports of this kind have been started relative to American men-of-war, by foreign journals, and always without any foundation in truth. As regards the *Sabine*, nothing could be more grossly false. There is not the least shade of a shadow of foundation for such a story. It is not possible to have more order and better discipline on a vessel than there is on the *Sabine*, or a better state of feeling among officers and crew. No difficulty of any kind has occurred throughout the cruise." Writing to his wife from Lisbon, Sept. 4th, Commander Walker says: "Upon my arrival here I found myself famous. An article is going the rounds of the European papers to the effect that we discovered a conspiracy to blow up the *Sabine* (a lighted match being applied to the magazine); that twenty-two men were arrested, at once court-martialed, and seven sentenced to be hung (all this in Cherbourg); that I applied to the French authorities for permission to execute the sentence in the harbor, and upon a refusal being given, immediately weighed anchor, stood out of the harbor, and having to, hung the wrecks in plain sight of the French fleet, the officers and men of which, with their glasses, could see the whole thing distinctly—that several fishing boats were quite close and saw the awful spectacle, etc. Everybody in Lisbon was agog to see the captain of the *Sabine*, who hung seven men. Of course the whole thing was untrue, we not having had the slightest trouble on board. I am only afraid that the report may be published at home and alarm our friends."

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Chief Engineer Wm. J. Lamdin, to duty at New Orleans, La.

Second Assistant Engineer A. H. Price, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Lieutenant Socrates Hubbard, to the *Nipsic*.

Paymaster W. W. Williams, to the *Albany* on the 1st October, Inst.

Gunner Eugene Mack, to the Navy-yard, Boston.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Rear-Admiral Henry K. Hoff, to duty as a member of the Board of Examiners at Washington, D. C.

Commodore John L. Worden, to be Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Second Assistant Engineer J. G. Brosnahan, to the U. S. steamer *Frolic*.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Chief Engineer Wm. H. Shock, to temporary duty connected with the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Skeeding, to the *Gettysburg*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 22.—Surgeon Theron Woolverton, from the *Monocacy*, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Lieutenant-Commander Yates Stirling, from the *Albany*, and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon Chas. Martin, from the *Albany*, and ordered to the *Severn*, as fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Surgeon James McMaster, from the *Savannah*, and ordered to the *Albany*.

Surgeon William Johnson, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon Louis J. Williams, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Chas. L. Green, from the *Nipsic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. J. Simon, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, and ordered to the *Nipsic*.

Assistant Surgeon W. G. Forewell, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Washington.

Paymaster James D. Murray, from duty as fleet paymaster of the North Atlantic Squadron, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Paymaster Geo. F. Cutler, from the Asiatic Squadron, and ordered to settle his accounts.

First Assistant Engineer Thos. M. Dukehart, from the *Nipsic*.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Captain A. G. Clary, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Com. F. R. Smith, from the *Ashuelot*, and Third Assistant Engineer J. H. Diamond, from the *Pensacola*, and placed on waiting orders.

Master A. L. Sprague, from the *Seminoe*, and granted sick leave.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Lieutenant-Commander E. P. Lull, from the *Lancaster*, and ordered to command the *Nantasket*, on the 15th of October, Inst.

Second Assistant Engineer Philip Miller, from the *Monocacy*, and granted sick leave.

Second Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Rae, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to duty at the New York Navy-yard as assistant to Chief Engineer Wood.

SEPTEMBER 27.—G. M. Hunter, from the *Pensacola*, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles A. McDaniel, from the *Gettysburg*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Ensign Robert M. G. Brown, from the *Pensacola*, and waiting orders.

ORDERS REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 22.—The orders of Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. White, to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

APPOINTED.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Rev. J. Rutherford Matthews, of Greenville, N. J., a chaplain in the U. S. Navy.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Samuel Reed Calhoun, of Philadelphia, Pa., an assistant paymaster in the Navy.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Rev. W. R. Cobb, of Elizabeth City, N. C., a chaplain in the Navy.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

Second Lieutenant A. H. O'Brien.—On August 16, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Annapolis, Md., Station, and to proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report, by August 23, 1869, to the naval commandant for duty on board the steamer *Severn*.

Second Lieutenant H. H. Costain.—On August 18, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Brooklyn, N. Y., Station, and to proceed to Pensacola, Fla., and report to the commanding marine officer for duty at that station.

Second Lieutenant Allan C. Kelton.—On August 26, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Headquarters Barracks, and to proceed to Boston, Mass., and report to the commanding marine officer for duty at that station.

Second Lieutenant Wm. B. Murray.—On August 31, 1869, promoted to first lieutenant, to take rank from August 2, 1869.

First Lieutenant George C. Reid.—On September 15, 1869, detailed to proceed to Annapolis, Md., and report to Lieutenant-Commander T. L. Swann, U. S. N., by October 1, 1869, as a member of a Board to examine candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieutenant George C. Reid.—On August 31, 1869, promoted to first lieutenant, to take rank from August 29, 1869.

First Lieutenant Israel H. Washburn.—On leave of absence for one month from September 10, 1869, from Portsmouth, N. H.

First Lieutenant James B. Breese.—On September 3, 1869, leave of absence extended twenty days from September 10, 1869.

First Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. Wm. W. Wallace.—On September 6, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Boston, Mass., Station, and to proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the commanding marine officer at that station for duty.

Second Lieutenant Richard R. Neil.—On September 6, 1869, ordered to report to the commanding marine officer at the Philadelphia, Pa., Station for duty.

Second Lieutenant D. Pratt Mannix.—On September 6, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Philadelphia, Pa., Station, and to proceed to New York, and report, by September 11, 1869, to the commandant of the Navy-yard as the officer detailed to command the marines on board the steamer *Frolic*.

First Lieutenant Frank A. Mullany.—On September 13, 1869, ordered to be detached from the receiving ship *Ohio*, and to report to the commanding marine officer at Boston, Mass., for duty.

First Lieutenant Henry J. Bishop.—On September 13, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Pensacola, Fla., Station (upon the arrival of Captain Wm. J. Squires), and to proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report to the commanding marine officer at that station for duty.

Second Lieut. W. K. M. Sherry.—On September 13, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Norfolk, Va., Station, and to proceed to Pensacola, Fla., and report to the commanding marine officer at that station for duty.

Captain Wm. J. Squires.—On September 13, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Brooklyn, N. Y., Station, and to proceed to Pensacola, Fla., and report to the commanding marine officer at that station for duty.

First Lieutenant Frank D. Webster.—On September 13, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Pensacola, Fla., Station, and to proceed to Boston, Mass., and report to the commanding marine officer for duty at that station.

First Lieutenant Charles L. Sherman.—On September 14, 1869, ordered to be detached from the Philadelphia, Pa., Station, and to proceed to Norfolk, Va., and report to the commanding marine officer at that station for duty.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

THE navies of the world have changed in every conceivable way during the last ten years. Their form is altered; their size is in some cases diminished, and in others increased; nor have the principles upon which they are managed remained the same. With hardly an exception, their power is increased. So rapid have been the alterations in the navies of some countries, and so little attention have they attracted, that it is a matter of considerable interest that their condition should be known as accurately as possible, now that the British navy is undergoing reforms which promise to affect its character in many important respects. Ten years ago our navy regarded France as its only great rival, and the interests of this country were thought sufficiently preserved, by not permitting the French navy to exceed ours in strength or numbers. But, in the last ten years, the substitution of iron for wooden men-of-war has not only had a tendency to reduce the navies of the world to a more common level, but it has encouraged nations which hitherto had thought little of rivalling England at sea, to undertake vigorously the construction of fighting ships. In these ten years, Russia, North Germany, Austria, Sweden and Italy, and even Turkey, have been engaged in increasing materially the strength of their navies, and would now be formidable enemies at sea.

France and America have, however, led the way in naval reform, and have taken up with such vigor, naval construction and the manufacture of naval ordnance that we have been content to do little more than follow in their wake. The French navy has not, however, been remarkable for any great achievements; here and there it gained a victory, but its success has not been remarkable. It is doubtful indeed whether when the present Emperor came to the throne there were more than 300 vessels of every kind in the navy; and whether out of this number fifty could be regarded as efficient fighting ships. At the present time there are 430, including fifty iron-clads. Since 1857 no efforts have been spared to increase the strength of the navy. At the beginning of this year its effective force was 314 steamers and ten sailing vessels, in addition to about 100 hulks and other ships. Of the steamers fifty were iron-clads. These iron-clad vessels have been constructed on the block principle; that is, they have been built in classes which are founded upon five or six types. This feature distinguishes the armor-clad navy of France from that of England. Hardly four of our vessels are alike, but in the French navy uniformity has been aimed at rather than variety. By this means France has in its possession small and compact squadrons of iron-clads, capable of uniform action, bearing the same armaments, manned by crews uniform in character and numbers, and having a uniform rate of speed. Here, it is superior to our navy; but when we compare individual ships the superiority lies with us. France has no vessels to compare with our *Hercules* or *Monarch*, with the *Captain* or the new vessels which are now under construction. As with us, however, the recent shipbuilding for the French navy, has been almost exclusively devoted to coast defence. Heavily-plated floating batteries, capable of using the heaviest artillery possible, are the latest constructions in the French navy. The *Taureau*, the *Boule Dogue*, and the *Cerberus*, are the heaviest ships which have as yet been built. Besides these there are seventeen sea-going iron-clads which may be divided into three classes: they are plated with armor varying from four to five inches in thickness, and capable of going from twelve to fourteen knots an hour. The number of iron-clads built and being built for coast defence, is about thirty; these are likewise constructed in classes, and, though their speed is not so great as that of the sea-going vessels, they are more heavily clad with armor and carry heavier armaments. The number of seamen and officers is 43,000, though with the reserves it would be possible to collect 170,000 on an emergency. The armament of the French navy has not been so successful as with us. All the iron-clads have been rearmed, but it appears that in adopting the breech-loading system and applying it to the new heavy naval artillery, the French Government has acted with more haste than prudence. The new artillery varies in calibre from 7½ to 10½ inches, and is very powerful.

Thus in France the most arduous efforts have been made, and with great success to construct a powerful navy. In America there have been the same efforts, but they have taken a different course. With the Americans special emergencies direct special efforts, and they have governed their views of naval policy by this principle. Before the great war broke out, the American navy was not remarkable either for size or power. But during the war with amazing celerity it was transformed to such an extent as to excite fear and criticism in all the great European nations. With hardly a single iron-clad when the war commenced, it has now more than any nation on the globe. To such an extent is this the case, that while the British and French navies can reckon altogether about fifty iron-clads apiece, America has in its possession and in course of construction seventy-five. These are chiefly monitors or turret vessels; they are of small tonnage, and intended to carry small but heavy armaments. The construction of wooden ships has lately been taken up vigorously under the indefatigable direction of Mr. Eads, one of the principal constructors. Although the number of effective ships last year was 278, of which 115 were in commission; as regards officers and men, there were 2,048 of the former, and 13,600 of the latter. It is noticeable, too, that most of these officers were on the active list. The American navy is far more elastic than either the French or the British. It was as suddenly reduced at the termination of the war, as it had been increased during its outbreak. In England, variety and solidity have been aimed at. Our ships are very costly and powerful, and are built as if they were intended to last forever. We have a much larger navy than America; our iron-clads, though fewer in number, are more powerful, and our ordnance is much better. Our weakness, if any exists, lies in the principles of construction we have adopted, in our having kept so steadily to the broadside while America has almost entirely adopted the turret system. To our four or five turret ships the Americans have about fifty. But to both France and America we are decidedly superior both in ordnance and in crews. We have a magnificent body of trained men at the present time who would be available at once on any emergency. But the great fact to be noted with regard to both these navies is, that while we have been reducing the numbers of ships and men steadily in the last ten years, they have increased enormously in power and to a certain extent in numbers. It is only in analyzing the condition of such navies as the American and French, that it is possible to ascertain how our own navy stands as a power; but it certainly seems doubtful whether for the sake of efficiency the rate of construction has been large enough, and whether we have not been too rapid in the destruction of some of our old men-of-war.

Though the navies of France and America are alone capable of comparison with England, there are several others which, in the last ten years have, developed to such an extent as to be worth examining. Indeed, in one way Russia is ahead of the French and British navies. She has more turret ships, some of which were reported to be sea-going. That they were of the latest pattern is certain, but that they were sea-going has been denied. Last year the Russian navy consisted of 202 vessels, of which twenty-nine were sailing, and twenty-four were iron-clads. This fleet is divided into two great divisions—one for the Baltic, and the other for the Black Sea. As regards the iron-clad navy, Russia has twenty-four vessels; of these eleven are turret ships, six are monitors, three are floating batteries, and the rest are broadside ships. They carry altogether 149 guns. The monitors were purchased from the American Government at the termination of the war, and the turret vessels are built from the newest designs known, some having been furnished by Captain Coles and adopted by the Russian Government four or five years ago. The manning of the navy is almost on the same scale as our own, the number of sailors being 60,230, and of officers 3,791.

The Prussian navy has developed in an astonishing manner lately. Her heavy artillery is not only home-made, but very formidable; her ships have been built chiefly in this country. Twenty years ago a Prussian navy did not exist, and five years ago it was a comparatively small affair; but since the Danish War, the annexations of Prussia have made the possession of a powerful navy more necessary than ever to her welfare. At present, therefore, she has four very powerful iron-clads. Eighty-six small vessels and sailing ships complete the Prussian navy. It is manned by 3,390 men and marines, and 167 officers. The Prussian Government is now building new dockyards, the most important of which is at Jahde, on the North Sea.

Austria and Italy have each a more extensive navy than Prussia, and they have the greater advantage of older traditions. Austria has thirty-nine or forty steamers, of which seven are iron-clads; while Italy has ninety-four steamships, of which twenty-four are iron-clads. These two navies possess in some degree a greater interest to the world than even our own or the French, for they have proved their power in actual war. The Austrian sailors were far better than the Italian, though the ships of the latter were finer and more powerful than those of Austria. The Austrian Government employs 440 officers and about 14,000 sailors. Though conscription is employed, voluntary enlistment is encouraged and largely used, especially in Dalmatia. The term of service required in the Austrian is not so long as in the British navy, it being limited to eight instead of ten years, as with us. The Italian force is larger than that of Austria, for it includes nearly 1,300 officers, and 15,500 sailors. The number of ships seems small in comparison; but the Italian navy has suffered serious disasters since 1866. Not only were three iron-clads lost at Lissa, but the unsettled state of Italian finance compelled the Government to discontinue last year the construction of four new iron-clads which had been commenced. Although the Italian navy includes twenty-four iron-clads, many of these are not much better than gunboats, and very few of them, except those we have mentioned, are in any way remarkable.

Spain is the only other country which has any navy of importance; but it is very backward when compared

with any we have mentioned. It has six iron-clads only and of these only one, the celebrated *Numancia*, was built in Spain.

There are still four navies in Europe to be mentioned. Denmark, Turkey, Greece, and Sweden are all naval powers, though on a small scale. Denmark and Sweden have between them nine iron-clads. Five belong to Denmark. Sweden has four monitors and fourteen unarmored fighting vessels. Its navy is now undergoing an entire process of reconstruction, which is nearly complete. It is rather curious to remark that this little navy is manned by more than 34,000 men. Greece has a force of thirty-two vessels, which are chiefly of a small character, and Turkey has ten iron-clads, of which two have just been purchased by the Government. Altogether it has between forty and fifty vessels and between 30,000 and 40,000 men. The navy of Portugal ought not to be omitted, though it is almost worthless as a power, and its thirty-four ships, which are manned by about 3,000 men, are hardly fit to go to sea. We will conclude with just drawing attention to Brazil and Java. Brazil has a very good navy of sixty vessels; eleven of them are iron-clads which did service in the war with Paraguay. Java has a fleet of thirty vessels, which are all unarmored.

THE PERUVIAN MONITORS.

SOME one sends the New York *Herald* the following information concerning the Peruvian Monitor fleet:

Having just returned from the Peruvian monitor fleet, which, after a ten months' passage—or, rather, voyage—from New Orleans, had arrived at Bahia, Brazil, I send you some details of the voyage, which I hope may be interesting to your readers. The fleet has now accomplished about one-fifth of its voyage to Peru, and at the rate it is travelling (if the monitors last so long), will complete the passage out in something less than four years. Fresh Navy officers keep coming from Peru to meet them, although there are already more attached to the fleet than can be stationed or employed on the different ships. The monitors will have to undergo extensive repairs at Rio Janeiro, if they are fortunate enough to reach there. Their wooden beams and wooden decks under the deck plating, which by survey were declared rotten at New Orleans before the fleet sailed, are now in a badly-decayed condition. The ships are now so limber that the armor plates on deck work up and down past each other nearly one-quarter of an inch when there is any sea on, and the decks leak badly. The Peruvians propose to put iron beams and more stanchions in the ships at Rio, besides making other and extensive repairs. This will swell the already enormous bills of these monitors to an extent that will astonish the Peruvians at home and drain pretty heavily that guano pile that seems to support the whole government and a great part of its people.

The officers in charge of the expenditures of the fleet seem to look philosophically on this immense outlay of money, and as evidently a large percentage of the bills they sign is returned to them personally in cash commissions they will probably stand it as long as the government can. The towing transport *Pachitea*, formerly the American steamer *Arago*, has lately been doing double duty—first towing one of the monitors from port to port, and then going back after the other, while the steamer *Maranon*, formerly the *Havana*, still keeps with the fleet, as a sort of floating boarding-house and hospital for the sick and supernumerary officers. This steamer has been abused until she is past all towing duty, at least until she has new boilers. She can only get herself along at the rate of about four knots per hour. The old *Arago's* boilers are bad also, and if she is kept at this double duty of towing and travelling three miles to make one, she will soon be in the same condition as the *Maranon*. I do not think these monitors can possibly reach Peru in their present condition, as from past experience in them I am firmly of the opinion that they will sink in the first real gale they encounter at sea. It is only by strengthening their decks with new beams and extra stanchions, taking out the guns, iron pilot-houses and other extra weight, and closing over the tops of the turrets tight and strong enough to stand the pounding of heavy seas, that these vessels can be taken through the high latitudes round to Peru—a voyage that it would be a miracle to make without encountering heavy weather.

I have sometimes thought that the Peruvian officers attached to the fleet intend to give up the voyage as impracticable and leave the ships at Montevideo. I should judge this from the remarks they themselves make about the monitors. There are now but three American deck officers remaining in the fleet. Some have left disgusted at the foolish and unreasonable system in which they have been compelled to carry on the duty, and others have been cloyed with the mixture of boiled beans and rice, that form the staple food of the Peruvian wardroom. Peruvians are again in command of all the vessels in the fleet—monitors and transports—so your readers may stand by to hear of another sinking scrape similar to the *Reyes* tragedy. There will not be many Americans drowned next time. The few remaining in the fleet will not stay long, as their situation is becoming daily more uncomfortable.

A PRUSSIAN HINT.

ENGLAND and France have colonies. Prussia has none. England and France are interested in preventing, if they can, the United States from becoming formidable upon the ocean, or from assuming a position of great influence in European politics; because the power and influence of the United States in Europe and upon the ocean must necessarily touch England and France. On the contrary, Prussia and Russia are interested in having the United States grow formidable upon the ocean, and influential in European politics, as a check to the maritime supremacy and continental influence of England and France. Further, Count Bismarck loves to give Napoleon hint after hint that dictatorial airs will not be tolerated by Prussia. And, whenever Napoleon receives one of these hints, he subsides.

Recently, it was loudly and confidently proclaimed that England and France would interfere with United States' diplomacy in Spain; and it was hinted that England and France intended to give the United States a plain intimation to mind its own affairs, and keep its diplomacy from meddling with any European Power. Where there is much smoke, there is apt to be some fire. While it is not likely that France and England would really have concluded to attempt snubbing the United States, because the present liberal government of England is fully committed to a peace policy, and England does not care to increase the little account between herself and the Republic, yet it is probable that Napoleon entertained a hesitating itch to soothe the soreness occasioned by our hint that he had better let Mexico alone, by a retort that we had better let Cuba alone, and that there really was some coqueting with reluctant England to get her to join France in the perilous experiment.

If anywhere the workings of Napoleonic desire are watched and understood, it is in Prussia. The shrewd German observers knew exactly what a struggle was going on in the French Emperor's mind—how he longed to retort upon the United States for its Mexican opposition to France, how and why he hesitated and dallied with the dangerous temptation; and they chuckled in their sleeves at the hope that Napoleon was debating whether he would commit another Mexican blunder. Finding that England would not be wheedled into any such folly, and that Napoleon finally drew back from trying it alone, the *Independence Belge*, in a brief article, plainly hinted to all Europe, and to Napoleon, that his desires and his fears were well understood in Germany, and that, if he had interfered, he would have made another Mexican muddle of it. The *Independence Belge* said that General Prim had no good reason to ask the intervention of France and England; that, if he should ask it, he would certainly receive a negative answer; but, should France and England interfere, "their intervention would only lessen the chances of Spain;" that the United States will follow a policy based upon American public opinion, without regard to French and English interference; and, if this policy should lead to the recognition of Cuba, "no suggestion from Europe could have any effect." These hints are plain as though Bismarck himself had uttered them. In substance they mean that Napoleon will not venture to interfere; and, if he does venture he will fail; and, still further, Prussia will back the United States against him, if he does interfere. The cold silence and reserve of Russia conveyed another hint not to be misinterpreted by the French "Sphinx," whose schemes and speculations, of late years, have not proved remunerative. At the same time, it is not improbable that French influence has helped blow the rage of the Spanish into a flame; for, if Napoleon does hesitate to put his own fingers into the fire, he is not averse to making us as much trouble as he safely can.—*Detroit Post*,

IN General Orders No. 116, Headquarters Eighth U. S. Infantry, Columbia, S. C., September 24, 1869, Brevet Brigadier-General J. V. Bomford pays the following tribute to an esteemed officer of that regiment recently deceased:

It is with the deepest regret, associated with personal recollections of a kind fellowship, that the Brevet Brigadier-General commanding the Eighth regiment of Infantry announces to the regiment the death, on the 19th instant, of First Lieutenant Joseph K. Wilson, regimental quartermaster.

By his death the Army has lost a brave and conscientious soldier, but his name will be affectionately preserved in the records of his regiment, as permanently as its colors, and the respect and attachment of his companions will be a monument for him, the most precious to a soldier's heart.

He joined the regiment as a soldier in 1844, served gallantly during the Mexican War, and received a commission in 1863, for distinguished services.

His country has long since recognized his merit by the presentation of a medal through its Congress—merit where modesty alone prevented other acknowledgments and rewards.

The officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

COMPANIES B, C, E, and F, Sixth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel O. H. Moore, Sixth Infantry, commanding, left Fort Arbuckle for Fort Sill the latter part of September. Half a company will remain at Fort Arbuckle, as garrison. Lieutenant A. C. Bayne has resigned as regimental quarter-master of the Sixth Infantry.

THE London *Inquirer* of the 10, says: "A series of experiments has been carried on during the last few days at the proof butt, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, with instruments invented by Captain Noble, late of the Royal Artillery, and now one of the firm of Sir William Armstrong & Co., at Elswick, to measure the velocity of a shot while on passage in the bore of a gun when fired, and also to test the strength of gunpowder. The results of the experiments are not yet made known, but it is anticipated that they will materially alter the data upon which theoretical calculations are made in gunnery."

THE iron ramrod did not supersede the wooden one until 1742, when it was introduced into the Prussian army by Prince Leopold, of Anhalt-Dessau. The bayonet was preceded by various contrivances, such as an axe attached to the barrel, then a dagger, etc., stuck in to the latter. But, as this was an impediment to firing, a ring was added, about 1691, to the bayonet, whereby the blade, instead of covering the muzzle, came to be flush with its rim. This, however, was still inconvenient for loading, so that at length the bayonet was provided with a neck, as it now is. This was about 1705.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

TO BOMBASTES FURIOSO "CRONISTA."

THE Spanish don in all his pride,
Over us rough-shod says he'll ride,
And with his ships all iron-clad,
Declares he'll blow us up "be'dad."

*Tenga usted quedon, good Don,
Our toes cannot be trod upon.*

'Tis true some iron-clads you've got,
But I must tell you the whole lot
Aren't worth a groat; our "Sassy Cuss"
Would knock 'em into a blunder-buss.

*Guarda, good Don, what you're about,
Your madre does not know you're out.*

"My-aunt-don't-know-me" would sail in,
Her fifteen inch would make such din
That stout "Numancia" would give o'er
Beneath her thundering cannons' roar.

*"Cronista" mio, mind your ojo,
Else folks may say that you are loco.*

"Am-I-a-new-sucker," don't you know,
Would lay your great "Tornado" low,
And "County-Cook" and "Sun-Cook," too,
Would bore your "Doña Marin" through.

*Amigo mio, do keep cool,
Don't let folks see you're half a fool.*

You've made our people all afraid!!!
By threatening them you will blockade
Our coast from Maine way down to Texas,
I think you did it just to vex us!

*But mind your ojo, buen "Cronista,"
You'll find the Yank a double fister.*

Eight ships, all iron-clads, you say,
"Into New York will block the way;"
I beg to say the "Dick-tay-tor"
Is standing guard just at that door.

*And Don, you'll find the "Roanoke,"
With her three turrets, will be no joke.*

The "Hub" will also be blockaded!!
And there your iron-clads paraded;
But guarda usted, mi buen amigo,
You run not foul of our "Otsego,"

*Your ships, "od-rot-em,"
Would find the bottom.*

And Philadelphia, too, will be
Shut out from Cape May and the sea!
While ships "Seranno" and "Isabel"
Into our folks will pitch pell-mell.

*Aquierdo amigo, if you can,
League Island has a "Puritan."*

She blocks the way with thundering shot;
You'll think the place is awful hot.
Don't try that trick, it will not pay;
You'd better keep your fleet away.

*Bombastes mio, now adieu,
I hope we've heard the last you.*

YANK.

A NEW CARTRIDGE HOLDER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend to your notice an improvement originated by myself, which I consider the most convenient article to take the place of the cartridge boxes or belts, yet conceived, and which will be found extremely useful in actual service for carrying the metallic centre-primed cartridge. The method I have the honor to propose is in the form of a bag slung over the shoulder by a cross-belt. The bag to resemble the saddle-bag used in the cavalry; the cross-belt to be made of soft leather with a large adjustable buckle. The buckle should be the patent one without tongue.

The back of the bag and flaps of pockets, of sole leather. The sides of the bag should be of thick leather plaited, while the front should be made of soft leather. The cartridge pocket should be conveniently large to admit the hand with cartridge in it, and there should a lower pocket, small, for implements and spare parts of musket. The sides should be stiff enough to keep the bag closed when there are only a few cartridges in it. Yet, to admit of expanding so as to hold almost any number reasonably required. Bottom-like sides plaited once. To be slung on either shoulder, and, when necessary, to be confined close to the body by a loose waist-belt. The advantages recommended for this method are:

First, The cartridges can be placed in the bag as speedily as required, without being taken separately from the case, and slowly placed in a groove-hole or band. A case can be opened right into the pocket at once.

Second, The convenience of extracting the cartridges from their receptacle as fast as may be needed without any impediment.

Third, It will make no difference how small a number are carried, and will easily carry as many as desired without any additional encumbrance.

Fourth, The manner of carrying it by a cross-belt is deemed superior to the waist-belt which encircles the body, and compresses the stomach, to the detriment of the health. A loose waist-belt could be used to confine it to body when on the double time. It can be changed to either shoulder should the soldier get tired of carrying it, but it is recommended to be worn over the left shoulder, across the body from left to right with the bag in the rear of the right hip, convenient for bringing to the

front when firing. The cross-belt is adjustable. The experience of hunters leads them to adapt a somewhat similar idea with their hunting bags or the use of their pockets.

During the war the soldiers used their haversacks a great deal for this purpose, and from these incidents I argue a favorable adoption, if used in the Army, for which I offer it to the government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES A. COOLIDGE,
First Lieutenant Seventh Infantry.
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH, Aug. 31, 1869.

SMALL ARMS FOR CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: An article on small arms for cavalry appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of September 25th, which is founded on a misconception.

The Sharpe carbine which the Ordnance Department issues to the cavalry is not the old arm of that name, but an alteration of it adapted to the use of copper-case cartridges. In this condition it is one of the best carbines which have yet been invented, and it would be a bold assertion to say that it is inferior to either the Spencer or Henry gun.

The writer of the article in question, while condemning the carbine furnished to the cavalry, describes it as the Sharpe breechloader with cloth or paper cartridges, and, at the same time, says that some of the guns of Colonel Fetterman's command were but partially rammed when the men were overpowered. As, of course, there was no ramming necessary or possible in the old Sharpe carbine, or in any other which has been used in our service since 1862, his ideas do not seem to have been very clear on the subject.

CARBINE.

[It is "Carbine" who is in the fog, as will be seen by an answer to his letter which appears elsewhere.—ED. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.]

WHERE IS THE PAYMASTER?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the following extracts from the Revised Army Register for 1863, pertaining to the "Pay Department":

P. 1,307 states: "The troops will be paid in such manner that the arrears shall at no time exceed two months, unless the circumstances of the case render it unavoidable, which the paymaster charged with the payment shall promptly report to the Paymaster-General."

P. 1,308: "The Paymaster-General shall take care, by timely remittances, that the paymasters have the necessary funds to pay the troops, and shall notify the remittances to the paymasters and commanding officers of the respective districts."

Commenting on the above, I would make these remarks: At the post located here, the troops now present (Company D, Sixth Infantry), have not been paid for four months. Some of the same Company (consolidated from the Forty-second), have six months' pay due, and from present appearances there is a strong probability that they may have to wait still another two months.

Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.

Now, may I put to you this question: How does this conform to the above extracts from the Revised Army Regulations of 1863?

In addition I will simply say this. Soldiers being discharged at various places arrive here with no money, ready to present their "final statements," but—no paymaster happens to be on hand. Most ill-opportune moment for the soldier, the paymaster is off to Wichita or Cache Creek, or anywhere but here. Consequently the soldiers are compelled to await his return at an expense to themselves, which they do not feel at all inclined to bear, and in all conscience to which they should not be subjected.

OLD SOLDIER.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Sept., 1869.

CLIPPING OR SINGEING CAVALRY HORSES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The practice of singeing or clipping road horses has been practised very extensively of late in England and France, and appears to be growing in favor. While it seems anomalous to leave the horse's coat long in summer, and clip or singe it close in winter, yet there is the same ground for it that there is in a man's taking his exercise and drying himself after it in thin dry clothes, as against the system of drying off and resting after warming work in wet clothes.

Besides the fact urged by veterinary surgeons of high standing, that clipping or singeing a horse at the beginning of the winter has a good tonic effect upon his constitution, there are several practical considerations. The chief is the difficulty of drying a horse with a thick coat of hair after a hard, sweating drive.

It is clear that a horse with a thick robe would sweat with a lesser amount of work than one with a thin robe, and thus a horse with a very little hair on his skin would dry quicker than one with a great deal. Evaporation is a cooling process, and although a horse is warmer with a thick than with a thin robe, when he is dry, other things being equal, yet when wet and standing in the air, the evaporation is so great as to create something like an icy atmosphere near his skin.

Experience has proved that clipped horses who do fast work during the winter, enjoy better health and take cold less frequently than those whose robes are left in a natural state. Of course it would not be judicious to clip cavalry horses during a winter campaign. The small amount of fast work they have to do, and their exposure after a march to all sorts of weather, forbid it, but for horses used in military service in time of

peace, who can be well housed, and who have to do fast work, clipping might be of service.

If a horse can, after his work, be well blanketed or housed, we have no doubt that clipping is a help both to owner and to groom. While the practice of clipping or singeing carriage and saddle horses is almost universal in Paris, yet we believe that it has never been adopted by any of the cavalry regiments in barracks in that city, although the experiment has several times been tried with particular squadrons.

CAVALRY.

THE SABINE HOAX.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The news of the arrival of U. S. ship *Sabine* at Lisbon, and the publication of Commander Walker's letter, must have been a source of great satisfaction to the friends of those on board, who were struck with horror when the late cruel hoax was first reported in the papers. Whence the report originated no one knows, but that it had an object is very certain. No person who had any feelings of humanity could wish to pain the hearts of the friends of those on board the *Sabine*, and no one but an enemy of our Navy could desire to publish to the world what under any circumstances must reflect upon our officers.

The evident intention of the author of this miserable canard was to give the impression to the world that only on board of an American man-of-war was there such cruel discipline that hanging without law must be resorted to. All who are acquainted with the personnel of the *Sabine* know that her commander is one of the best officers in the Navy, and that her officers were in a measure selected on account of their fitness for this special duty, and that her crew were all picked men. Every officer in the Navy knew that there was not even a difficulty on board the *Sabine*, and the reporters for the newspapers were frequently assured by the clerks in the Navy Department that there was no foundation for such rumors. Why was it then, that certain papers, and in one particular, took up the cry of cruelty in the Navy, and endeavored to prove that the mutiny had taken place, when there was nothing to confirm the report? Was it not for the purpose of creating a public sentiment in opposition to the officers having control of the discipline of the Navy that this rumor of mutiny was started in Cherbourg a day or two after the *Sabine* left there and flashed across the wires to the United States almost at the same moment? Who would go to the trouble and expense of telegraphing such a falsehood, which would sooner or later be found out, unless for some such sinister purpose, and why should certain papers have seized upon the report as the occasion for the most injurious and offensive comments on the line officers? These men, who have upheld the national character at home and abroad, and who have been with the people the most popular branch of the public service, suddenly and without cause, find themselves assailed by certain portions of the press, on the basis of a rumor bearing falsehood on its face.

This crusade against a part of the Navy can be traced to a systematic attempt to do it all the injury possible, and to break it down in the affections of the people.

But what has all this to do with the *Sabine* hoax?—a great deal.

At the time the hoax was started there were several newspapers that attempted to prove that great cruelty was practised in the Navy, and stated that the Government could not even obtain seamen to man the vessels ordered to be fitted out. It is an established fact that, at the very time these assertions were put forth the Navy was fully supplied with men, and many, whose terms of service had not expired, were being discharged. It is also a fact that the Navy Department was making large strides in bettering the condition of seamen, and introducing new regulations that would attach them permanently to the service.

The prominent officers of the Navy have, for years past, been using all their energies to induce Congress to advance the seamen of the service, and there is now no Navy where the discipline is more mild and just than in that of the United States. For the preservation of good order it is necessary that all commands should be respected; but there have been very few cases where officers have been accused of cruelty. Where such charges have been made the accused have been held by the Navy Department to a strict accountability.

It would be a very senseless cry to accuse surgeons in the Navy of cruelty to seamen because one of their number instigated the master-at-arms of the *Pawnee* to maltreat persons on board that vessel whom he suspected of stealing his jewelry. Surgeons in the Navy are humane men, and it would be contrary to their profession to practice cruelties; yet there are men equally humane in other naval corps, who are more interested in attaching seamen to the service than any one else can possibly be.

The more the *Sabine* hoax is studied in all its bearings, the more cruel and disreputable it appears. The perpetrator should be consigned to the severest penalties, yet so adroitly has the affair been managed that up to the present time no sign has been made by the guilty party. That he will eventually be discovered there is no doubt, and it is to be hoped he will be treated with contempt by all good members of society.

It may be mentioned as illustrative of what has been said above, that about the time the *Sabine* hoax was circulated, a sailor was picked up in the streets of Boston, with the name of that ship on his cap. He stated that he was a deserter from the *Sabine* and that he had escaped from the vessel to avoid being blown up, as the crew had determined to do it in return for the cruelties practised upon them! That sailor has not since been heard of. Whence he came and whether he has gone no one knows! Whether this hoax was part of the plan to belittle the Navy will never be known, and it is to be hoped that the sailor in question was some drunken fellow whose reason had been clouded with liquor.

LINE.

PRESIDENT LOPEZ.

EX-MINISTER WASHBURN writes as follows to the Editor of the *Morning Star*:

SIR: Having observed in one of the morning papers of to-day a letter signed "G. S. and W. Brandon," in which occurs the sentence, "We believe that Mr. Washburn has long since retracted his statements as to President Lopez," I beg that you will allow me the space in your columns to state that no retraction of what I have published in regard to the merciless tyrant of Paraguay has ever been made by me. At the moment I was leaving that country I sent back a letter to Lopez, telling him that the declarations he had published from his two brothers, his Foreign Minister and his Chief Justice, in regard to his pretended conspiracy, were all false, and that he knew it, and that if any one of them were ever to escape from his power he would deny that he had ever made any such declarations, or protest that he had made them under torture, and that the only way to prevent them from exposing and denouncing his unnatural cruelties was to kill them. Shortly afterward I published in the newspapers of Buenos Ayres that he would certainly destroy every one of them. What I then wrote as prophecy has since been fulfilled.

Lopez has tortured and shot his Foreign Minister, Jose Berbes, and his own brother, Benigno Lopez. He has shot his Chief Justice, Andres Urdapilleta; also the Bishop of Paraguay and nearly thirty priests. He has shot his brother-in-law, General Barrios; and his other brother-in-law, Saturnino Bedoya, expired under torture. He flogged his sister, the wife of General Barrios, till she was nearly dead, and he forced his mother to make a public declaration that she had no child but the brutal monster who had murdered one or more, and tortured with inhuman cruelty her other children.

These terrible facts are known to be true, and are vouch'd for by every Englishman who has escaped from the tyrant's power. They all speak from their own personal knowledge or from their own experience and sufferings; and as no one has ever contradicted any specific statement they have made, it follows that the recent publications in the newspapers, denying in general terms the atrocities that I, and all others who are competent to speak on the matter, assert, have been manufactured by Lopez's agents in Europe, to subserve the interests of that disgrace of the human race.

But these apologists of Lopez do not, so far as I have seen, deny any of the specific crimes charged against him. They only say that his offences have been exaggerated; that he has not killed his mother; that he has not killed his vice-president, as was reported some months ago. But no one denies that he has killed his brother, his Foreign Minister, his Chief Justice, his two brothers-in-law, his bishop and many priests, besides nearly every foreigner (over 500 in number) in Paraguay eighteen months ago.

None of the admirers of Lopez will deny what I, and several others now in England, know to be true. The few English and other foreigners yet alive in Paraguay are permitted to live by Lopez because they are useful to him. But if one of them shall escape to confirm and add to what I and others have said of his cruelties and crimes, they may, like those who have already escaped, thank the fortune of war, and not the protecting shields of their own Governments.

Your obedient servant.

CHARLES A. WASHBURN.

Ex-Minister of the United States in Paraguay.
No. 2 Wells street, Jermyn street, London, Sept. 11th.

THE COLORADO EXPEDITION.

THE *Deseret* (Utah) *News* of Sept. 15th, chronicles the arrival there of Major J. W. Powell, Chief of the Colorado River Exploring Expedition who has completed his exploration and is on his way home. From Major Powell's statements it appears that after meeting with an accident to his boat, of which he gave an account in a letter published some time since, the party performed a land journey of about thirty miles, to the Indian Agency, where, after obtaining supplies, they again started down the river, passing through a canyon, which, from the entire absence of vegetation, they named the Canyon of Desolation, and had a pleasant trip until they reached the junction of Green and Grand Rivers. Upon leaving the junction of Green and Grand they entered Cataract Canyon, so-called from being filled with cataracts, the latter being so numerous that the average distance between them is not more than half a mile. From a point fifty miles below the junction of Green and Grand Rivers, the canyon is broken by a lateral valley coming in from the south-east.

On leaving Cataract they entered a canyon, about twelve miles long, which they named Narrow Canyon, at the foot of which they found a very dirty stream, upon which some of the men bestowed the euphonious name of "Dirty Devil Creek." From this creek they entered Mound Canyon, the sides of which are composed of beautiful mounds of orange-colored sandstones, which had been formed by the erosion of the water. In this canyon they continued to the mouth of the San Juan, another dirty stream, running in from the west.

Leaving the San Juan they entered Monument Canyon, containing many monuments of red sandstone, formed by the same agencies as the mounds of red sandstone in the other canyon. They next reached the Paris or Elk River. From there to the mouth of the Little Colorado, the party passed through the Marble Canyon, so named because the rocks forming the sides of the canyon consist of variegated marble—white, slate, gray, cream-colored, pink, purple and chocolate, beautifully polished by the action of the waves. Probably no finer marble can be found in the world than in this canyon.

From the Little Colorado the region for about ten miles has been disturbed by igneous agencies, lava being scattered over the rocks, showing at some period the outburst of a volcano, the location of which they were unable to discover. Leaving this region they entered the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, which makes three

great bends to the south, and three corresponding bends to the north, swinging around to the mouth of the Virgin, its general course being west; the distance to the mouth of the Virgin River in a direct line is about 140 miles; but by the river, owing to the sinuosity of its course, nearly 300. The walls of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado have a granite base, the floor of the river being granite, and they are surmounted by marble cliffs: the granite base varies from a few to 800 feet in height; above the granite base tower marble walls to the height of 2,600 feet. This canyon extends to Spanish Valley, about forty miles from the mouth of the Virgin, and the party were upward of three weeks in travelling it.

The country throughout the entire length of the river traversed by Major Powell is rocky, and characterized by an almost entire absence of timber. There is no country on its banks susceptible of settlement. The peculiar color of the Colorado, from which its name arises, is owing to the washing of the red sandstone forming Mound and Monument Canyons; but the water in many places varies, being gray, green or red, according to the color of the rocks in the vicinity.

The first human beings they saw on their journey, after leaving the Indian Agency, were about six miles from the mouth of the Virgin, where they saw three Indians. At the mouth of the Virgin they met Brother Joseph Asey and his two sons, who were fishing.

From the mouth of the Virgin Major Powell sent an Indian to St. Thomas for his mail matter, and upon the news of the arrival of the party being made known there, Bishop Leithead and Brother Andrew Gibbons went down taking melons and flour and other necessaries for their use. The men and boats were sent by Major Powell from the mouth of the Virgin down to Fort Mojave, and he and his brother, Captain W. H. Powell, came to St. Thomas with Bishop Leithead, who furnished them the necessary animals to overtake Brother Henry Nebeker, who had started northward with a four mule team, which they did by travelling all night. They came on with him to this city.

The men who left the expedition, who, it is supposed, have since been killed by Indians, separated from the party when about forty miles above the foot of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. They left because the cataracts ahead were, in their opinion, too dangerous to descend. On making their descent, however, they were found not to be so bad as had been anticipated. Two miles below these, the party encountered another and worse series of rapids and falls, which, as the Major states, were run by accident, and made safely; thence to the mouth of the Virgin they had smooth sailing, and no more difficulty.

GRADUATES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE following is the Constitution and By-laws of the Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—The Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy shall include all the graduates of that institution who shall have assented to the Constitution and By-laws.

ARTICLE II.—The objects of this Association shall be to cherish the memories of our Alma Mater, and to promote the social intercourse and fraternal fellowship of its graduates.

ARTICLE III. *Par. 1*—The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members.

Par. 2.—The oldest graduate belonging to the Association shall be the president; and in his absence the senior graduate present shall preside at the meetings of the Association. The secretary and treasurer, to be selected from the officers of the Military Academy shall be appointed by the presiding officer, at each annual meeting, for the ensuing year.

Par. 3.—The Association shall meet annually at West Point, New York, on the 17th of June, and if that fall on Sunday, then on the 18th of June.

ARTICLE IV.—Political or any other discussions foreign to the purpose of the Association, as set forth in this constitution, or any proceedings of such a tendency, are declared inimical to the purposes of this organization, and are prohibited.

ARTICLE V.—This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

1. Every graduate desiring to become a member of this Association shall be admitted upon paying an initiation fee of ten dollars.

2. At each annual meeting, the presiding officer shall appoint an executive committee of five members, whose duty it shall be to make all needful preparations and arrangements for the ensuing meeting, and transact such other business as may not devolve upon the other officers of the Association.

3. The treasurer shall disburse all the moneys of the Association, upon the order of the Executive Committee, attested by the signature of its chairman, and shall, at each annual meeting, make a full report of his receipts and disbursements.

4. The secretary shall cause a book of records to be kept, exhibiting the address and occupation of every member of the Association.

5. The records of the Association shall be preserved at West Point, N. Y., and shall be open to the inspection of the members.

6. All members of the Association, who may be prevented, by any cause, from personally attending the annual meeting, are expected to notify the secretary, and to impart such information in regard to themselves as they may think proper, and as may be of interest to their fellow members.

7. No member of the Association shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the meeting being first obtained.

S. A two-thirds vote of all the members present at any

regular meeting shall be required to alter or to amend these By-laws.

9. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law shall be authority for the government and regulation of all meetings of the Association.

MINISTER SICKLES AND CUBA.

[From the *Washington Chronicle*.]

BEFORE General Sickles left this country to assume the active duties of the Spanish mission, he conferred freely with our public men on the Cuban question, and those who recollect his views will not be surprised that he should have acted in accordance with them. The patriots of Cuba never had a sincerer sympathizer than the general; but there were other considerations which he not could disregard. He could not act as the representative of any cause but that of his own country. Spain had herself but just cut loose from the Bourbons, and had wrought some noble reforms. Our people had witnessed the expulsion of Isabella with equal surprise and satisfaction, and our Congress had reflected this public opinion. It would be simple madness for him, in the face of such recollections, to go to Madrid and ask the Regency to give up their most valuable colony on the call of the insurgents, who had not then, and have not since, made out such a case as to justify this extraordinary demand. It may be alleged that it is our mission to help all struggling nationalities, and it is contended that we did help Mexico by notifying the pretender Maximilian, that he should not set up an empire there; but the cases are wholly different. Spain has held Cuba for centuries; France, and her improvised Emperor, were intruders upon a reluctant people. During Washington's Administration, and when the French Revolution was setting the whole world by the ears, the Directory sent over Mr. Genet to insist upon the United States helping her in her troubles; and when the Great President pleaded his obligations to the Powers with which she was at war, Genet reminded him in the most offensive manner of the war in which France had helped the Colonies in their war with England. He openly appealed to the people against Washington, and the attacks upon the President were most violent—more violent indeed than anything ever said against Lincoln and Grant. It became a party matter. Many leading men sided with the irascible Frenchman, and Washington was sorely perplexed. Wise and strong measures kept us out of the broil, and when Mr. Jefferson came in we were on such good terms with France that Napoleon sold us Louisiana for \$3,000,000—the grandest achievement of his administration, and one of the causes of our present prosperity. General Sickles cannot go to Madrid to play the part of Genet. He must be wise and patient, and perhaps by the courtesy of his deportment and the impartiality of his course, he may obtain more for Cuba, than she can gain in a dozen battles. But in any event we must do right. And that course will, we hope, be fortunate for the Cubans. They have a stout friend in President Grant, and an able advocate in General Sickles. Concessions won by these will be permanent; all else will leave open sores and perhaps lingering wars.

THE military correspondent of the *Eastern Budget*, writing from Vienna on the 1st of September, says:

The grand manoeuvres in the camp at Brück, which are to be followed by others at Vienna, Brunn, and Prague, have now terminated, and the Emperor himself was present to witness them during the last few days. Some interesting experiments were made on this occasion with the new Linneman spade. This spade, which has a very short handle and a broad blade, is worn on the left side, *en bandouliere*, by every third man. It was found very useful on soft ground; in the space of five minutes a whole company made with it a row of rifle mantlets which covered them completely. Where the earth was hard, however, it was found necessary to use the short-handled pickaxe, worn by miners for this purpose. The infantry have rapidly made themselves acquainted with the new mode of fighting. They now, while on the march, extend themselves into a long line, instead of holding together in columns, as formerly, and when they have no cover they lie on the ground. The words of command, too, formerly clogged with much unnecessary detail, have been greatly simplified. As for the cavalry, they have been thoroughly drilled according to the Edelsheim system, and, on ground which does not admit of equestrian manoeuvres, are capable of doing good service as infantry, having completely mastered all the details of infantry drill, the use of breech-loaders included. They also had a good deal of practice in crossing rivers on horseback with riflemen *en croupe*, in doing which they have now acquired great proficiency. Another feature of the new system is that the Reserve, which formerly constituted two-fifths of the entire army, is much smaller than before. Semaphores were frequently used, and were found more serviceable than field telegraphs. As to the discipline of the troops, it was excellent, and the fears expressed by old military men as to the consequences of the abolition of corporal punishment in the army were in no degree realized. Even the "one year's volunteers" behaved in a most exemplary manner, and great results are expected from this new institution. At Vienna several experiments have lately been made with the new explosive compound called "dynamite," with very good results. It appears that the explosive force of dynamite is three times as great as that of gunpowder, and, in all probability, gunpowder will no longer be used for such purposes in the Austrian army. Baron von Scholl, general of Engineers, has just returned from an official tour in Hungary, Galicia, and Bohemia, and is preparing a general plan for the strengthening of the defences of the monarchy. This has become necessary in consequence of the growing importance of railways and the circumstance that, hitherto, each territory has been fortified for its own security, without reference to that of the empire generally. The new fortifications will consist of earthworks only, but they will be provided with more guns, and these of larger calibre, than has hitherto been the case.

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A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY would transfer with a Second Lieutenant, awaiting orders, to the Cavalry or Artillery. Address, A, Department of the South, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY awaiting orders, and ranking prior to June, 1867, will transfer with a Second Lieutenant on duty with his regiment, to the Artillery. Address M. P. W., care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, well up, serving in Nevada, (on the C. P. R. R.), wishes to transfer with a Second Lieutenant of Artillery. Address NEVADA, care Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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TRANSFER.—TO CAPTAINS OF INFANTRY. A Captain of Cavalry serving on the Frontier—Department of the Missouri—will transfer with any Captain of Infantry, ranking prior to May 1, 1867. Address TROOPER, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 39 Park Row, N. Y.

BY O. H. PIERSON,
NAVY-YARD AUCTIONEER.
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Will be sold by order of Rear-Admiral S. W. GODON, Commandant at Brooklyn Navy-yard, Saturday, October 2d, at 12 o'clock, m.: 60,000 pounds Hemp and Manila Rope, Chains, Hawser, Manila Shakings, Leather Hose, etc.
For particulars inquire at Equipment Department.
Captain BROWN,
Brooklyn Navy-yard.

OBITUARY.

FIRST LIEUT. JOSEPH K. WILSON, EIGHTH INFANTRY,

AT Columbia, S. C., on the evening of September 19, 1869, First Lieutenant Joseph K. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, died at the age of 48 years. Born with the instincts of a soldier, he entered the service as a private in the Eighth Infantry, in 1844. It was under the lamented and gallant Gen. Worth, then colonel of the Eighth Infantry, that he first served, and from whom he gathered many of his noble qualifications as an officer and soldier. In the ranks, during the Mexican war, he was looked upon by Gen. Worth as a model of an honest man and a true soldier. In appreciation for services to his country during that war, Gen. Worth recommended him for a commission, and after the close of the war again pressed the application; both these failed to elicit the approval of Gen. Scott.

Sad as the disappointment must have been to so faithful a soldier, he did not complain, but quietly awaited the result of years; he looked not mournfully upon the past, but with a manly heart pressed forward to the future. He loved his regiment as he did his country, and speaking of it, he often repeated the words of Gen. Worth—uttered during the Mexican war—"To the gallant Eight be ever thus." Upon all occasions he obeyed these words. His friends were without number; they and he shared the things of life in common, and like brothers. This was especially so with his comrades, from the time he entered the service until his death. Those who witnessed the gloom of the soldiery when his death was announced, can have no doubt of the love they bore him.

In 1861 he was among those whom Gen. Twiggs so disgracefully surrendered to the overpowering rabble of so-called Confederate soldiers, in Texas.

While there, under parole, he was often pressed by officers of the old Army, who had deserted the flag, to enter the Rebel service. Upon all occasions he repelled their endeavor, with words of disgust and sentiments of loyalty. At the time of this surrender, he was sgt. major of the Eighth Infantry; and, much to the pride of his comrades, he secreted the standard of the regiment which he so gallantly defended at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and City of Mexico; and upon his release from the hands of the enemy, he bore those colors about his person safely, under the protection of his Government. For this and other services, Congress presented him with a medal of honor.

After long service and untiring duty, the Government promoted him to a second lieutenancy (1863) of the Eighth Infantry. Three years after he was promoted to a first lieutenancy. By honest and faithful performance of duty, he won the confidence and esteem of all, and especially of Gen. Bowditch, colonel of the regiment, who appointed him regimental quartermaster and commissary, in which position he served with high ability and satisfaction. He faced death for his country on many a well-fought field, with the fortitude of a patriot; so on his death-bed—fear he knew not.

The tender words of Christian women cheered his dying moments and brightened his path "into the great Hereafter." "Pray for me," were almost the last words he uttered; they were addressed to his comrade's wife, whose noble bearing and Christian kindness never will be forgotten by those who witnessed it. He died a Christian!

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post-Office money order United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

FRONTIER POSTS.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEO. H. THOMAS, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, returned to San Francisco on the 16th of September, from an extended tour among the military posts along the Pacific coast as far north as Sitka. His journey to Portland, Oregon, was made on the regular steamer, and from there in the steamer *Fideliter*, which was chartered for the occasion and placed under the command of Captain WHITE of the Revenue Marine. The *Fideliter* sailed from San Francisco, June 26th. On her arrival at Portland, General THOMAS and Colonels LUDINGTON, HOUGH, WILARD and KELLOGG, of his staff, went aboard. On the 8th of July the steamer sailed from Portland, and arrived at Victoria on 11th, at Fort Tongass on 18th, at Fort Wrangell on the 20th, and at Sitka on the 22d; and leaving Sitka on the 25th of July, she arrived at Fort Kenay on the 30th, at Kodiak on the 3d of August, at Ounalaska on the 10th, at St. George Island on the 12th, and St. Paul Island on the 13th. Returning, she left St. Paul on the 14th of August, Ounalaska on the 21st, Sitka on the 31st, Fort Wrangell on the 1st of September, Fort Tongass on the 3d, San Juan on the 9th, Victoria on the 10th, and Port Townsend on the 11th. The voyage is reported to have been an unusually pleasant one, and the party met with no accidents or mishaps.

We have already referred to some of the results which are likely to follow this trip. General THOMAS has shown a determination to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the wants of his new command. Certainly none of the troops in his division are more worthy of his consideration than those whose duty calls them so far from civilization and separates them so widely from the officers upon whose care they are dependent.

Could the troops on distant frontier stations be brought into more intimate relationship with the Government at Washington and the intermediate directories, many of the difficulties and hardships which now attach to their necessarily isolated position would disappear. The immense stretch of territory over which our troops west of the Mississippi are scattered, added to the fact that they are often removed from Departmental and District Headquarters by very great intervals, amounting in the former case to sometimes thousands of miles, obliges these regiments to shift for themselves in a great measure. They are compelled to meet, unaided, contingencies of which the general Government could have no possible forecast, and for which it has made no adequate provision. Except by such a personal inspection as General THOMAS has given to his command, it is impossible for a commander thus widely removed from the scene of operations, to master fully the situation in all its details, and, what is of primary importance, to acquire a thorough and proper appreciation of the needs and just demands of troops so situated. Even with a thorough understanding of their necessities he cannot always provide against emergencies which arise. Would it not be wise, therefore, for the Government to pursue a more liberal policy toward the commanders of frontier posts, and grant them greater latitude in dealing with cases which require prompt and decisive action? As it is, they are accorded no greater liberty of action than post commanders in more civilized regions,

notwithstanding the peculiar embarrassments under which they labor. It is not only unjust but unwise to prevent the action necessary in cases of emergency by limitations established with reference to the ordinary requirements of the service. Take, for instance, the case of troops ordered to proceed to a given spot and there establish a post. In the Southern territories this spot is usually in a locality more or less thickly settled, and where abundant outside assistance can be obtained. The very fact that it is proposed to establish a post in an uninhabited region is sufficient to draw thither an outside element capable of furnishing all the aid required; but this is left unemployed, and the troops are forced to extra duty, simply because the Post Commander has no authority to employ outside help. The Department Commander is too far removed to secure his approval of the proposed expenses in season, and the risk of the displeasure of the Quartermaster's Department, and consequent stoppage of pay, is too great to permit of any arbitrary action on the part of the subordinate commander. Sickness is sure to follow the commencement of building, especially where adobe is used, which is the only material available in the extreme Southern frontier. The breaking up of new land entails that most distressing of all diseases in those parts—fever and ague—and the soldiers left without proper shelter and forced out of the line of legitimate routine and wielding the sabre and spade indiscriminately, performs his duty with listlessness and indifference. This compelling of the soldier to lose in his character of workman his military identity, entails a long train of evils with which those who have had frontier experience are well acquainted.

There are other cases, which will readily occur to officers in which great inconvenience and suffering are entailed on our troops, because of the insufficient authority granted to post commanders to enable them to meet the emergencies which are constantly arising in the military service.

THE circumstances of a recent Court-Martial, to which our attention has been called, would seem to indicate that some of our Army officers are in danger of falling into a serious misconception in regard to their duties as members of military courts. In the case alluded to, an officer was tried on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." In sending the charges to the court, the Department commander gave it as his opinion, in an endorsement, that the officer's conduct was highly reprehensible, and merited punishment. On the trial it appeared, however, that there was no evidence on which the accused could be convicted of the offence charged. On the contrary, the court was convinced that the charge grew out of a contradictory statement regarding a trivial matter, made by him through inadvertence, and without evil intent. They were disposed, therefore, to acquit the accused, but were embarrassed in their action by the expressed opinion of the Department Commander, before the court, although not in evidence, and so found him guilty of "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," and administered punishment accordingly. The case was returned by the reviewing officer, after the first finding, for reconsideration, because the finding was, in his opinion, too mild, and the accused barely escaped being convicted, on a reconsideration, of the offence first charged, and thus falling a victim to the deference paid by military courts to the opinions of reviewing officers.

From this incident, and others of a like nature that have come under our observation, we conclude that too much consideration is sometimes given by Courts-Martial to the known convictions of department commanders, or other authority competent to order trial. In another instance of which we have knowledge, a court, by the action of the majority of its members, refused to exercise an unrestrained judgment, when deliberating upon the sentence to be imposed; and the Judge-Advocate, who appeared to be well-informed of the opinions of the Department Commander, was ready to instruct the court what sentences would or would not be approved by the reviewing officer: thus obliging the court to conform in its punishments to a programme prepared by him.

What a mockery of a trial is this. There cannot be equal and exact justice dispensed in our military courts until officers learn to sit in judgment with their intelligence untrammeled, and their minds perfectly free from all bias. It is their bounden duty to act and give their vote uninfluenced by anything but the law and the facts in the case, and for their judgment on these they are alone responsible. If they then err, it will be because of a defect in their understanding for which they are not so much to blame, and they have the pleasing consolation of knowing that their votes were given as their consciences dictated, and not to suit the fancy of any irresponsible person. If decisions thus given do not accord with the views of reviewing officers, they have their remedy, as they can disapprove as much as they please of the proceedings. Thus by the conscientious and manly discharge of duty on the part of all, the even balance of justice will be maintained.

We do not intend to accuse members of Courts-Martial of wilfully giving undue attention to the opinions of those higher in authority; but we fear that in some cases they are too much influenced by the deference justly due, under ordinary circumstances, to the wishes and opinions of their superiors in rank. All that members of Courts-Martial are required to do when sitting in judgment, is to put everything extraneous to the case before them out of view, and deal with the evidence before them as their oaths and the law requires that they should.

The Rio news seems to confirm the reported reverses of LOPEZ, and, making all due discount for Brazilian exaggeration, he has certainly lost heavily in men and material. The story of Count d'Eu's advance shows, as we anticipated, and as we said last week, that the evacuation of Ascurra and Piribebui was part of the plan of LOPEZ for fighting the decisive action farther away from the Allied line of railroad supply. But his real disaster seems to have come in two battles fought later, at intrenched posts where he waited the Allied attack, where he lost many cannon, and whence he was compelled to retreat. That, however, this reverse ends the war is not at all probable, seeing that the situation of LOPEZ after the fall of Asuncion was quite as desperate as now.

We publish elsewhere an article upon the *Sabine* hoax, which takes the remarkable ground that the wretched *canard* in regard to a mutiny on this vessel had its origin in a deliberate purpose to cast odium upon our Navy, and especially upon the officers charged with the duty of maintaining discipline on board our naval vessels. The *Sabine* report was seized upon with indecent haste by some newspapers and made the occasion of comments which revealed an *animus* to which the origin of this report might, perhaps, be traced.

Men are certainly nowhere perfect—no more in the Navy than in civil life—and in committing anything in the shape of arbitrary power to individuals, we of necessity incur the risk that such power may be abused. The records of Naval Courts-martial show that this has sometimes been the case in the Navy; but they show, at the same time, that the Navy Department has been prompt to apply the remedy for such abuses; and, moreover, that these have been comparatively very few.

Leaving considerations of humanity entirely out of the question, it is evident that our seamen must receive proper and careful consideration at the hands of their officers, in order to secure their respect, and the sympathy between officers and men which is essential to the real efficiency of the service. This is fully understood in the Navy, and any officer who is guilty of abuse of power, besides subjecting himself to punishment, is sure to be visited with the contempt he deserves. Our whole system of education of Navy officers is intended to gradually fit them for the exercise of power, and prepare them for the assumption of responsibility. Such abuses as were brought to light on board the *Pawnee* are of rare occurrence: if they were not the Navy could not last a single year. In the *Pawnee* case we learn that the abuse of power on that part of the surgeon and the master-at-arms was provoked by previous misconduct on the part

of the men whom they are accused of having maltreated.

It is indeed a fact, as our correspondent "LINE" asserts, that "the prominent officers of the Navy have for years been using all their energies to induce Congress to advance the seaman, in the service, and there is now no Navy where the discipline is more mild and just than in that of the United States." The wholesale complaints of Navy officers which have appeared in some of the newspapers, *apropos* of the *Sabine* rumor, are too evidently malicious to be worthy of attention. Let the whole Navy stand together to vindicate the good name of the service, so violently attacked, and if wrong should anywhere exist, unite to right it, as a common duty.

AN order from the Navy Department definitively assigns Commodore JOHN L. WORDEN to duty as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, to relieve Vice-Admiral PORTER. It has been known for some time that this position was intended for Commodore WORDEN, but it was feared that the condition of his health might prevent his accepting it. His leave of absence since June of last year, which he has been spending in Europe, has resulted in so far restoring his health as to enable him to now enter upon the important duty for which he has been selected. Commodore WORDEN will find the Academy in admirable condition, Admiral PORTER having brought it up to the highest state of order and efficiency.

THE extraordinary pay circular, in which our officers were charged with "drawing pay twice" with "deliberate intention," is fairly commented upon by our London contemporary, the *Army and Navy Gazette*. Our English friend is not surprised at our indignation at the insult cast upon all the officers of the Army, and adds: "It seems that in the States, as in England, when the services of the Army are no longer required, its enemies and detractors are numerous in the land." The issuing of a circular making such a serious charge, gave occasion for a foreigner to say very offensive things of our officers. We are glad to see and acknowledge the fairer spirit of the *Gazette*.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL, of Wyoming Territory, reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Cheyenne, that on the morning of Sept. 14, eight Indians appeared below a military camp on the Papo Agu River, where Company K, of the Tenth Infantry, and Company D, of the Second Cavalry, are stationed. The camp is on what is known as the Wind River Reservation, being the reservation set aside for the Shoshone Indians. The troops were sent there by Major-General Augur immediately after the raid made by the Sioux into the Sweet Water mining region on the 10th of May last. The Indians were at first supposed to be Shoshones, as the soldiers were expecting them at the reservation, but a citizens made them out to be Sioux, and, upon the fact being reported, Company D, Second cavalry, was sent after them. They had gone but a short distance when they were attacked by about 100 warriors. The fight was severe. Five Indians are known to be killed and a considerable number wounded. They were in full war dress, well armed, and had an abundance of ammunition. Some of them spoke English, and called themselves Ogalalas. They had with them a herd of some fifty head of horses and mules, supposed to have been captured, and these were guarded by about fifty Indians, in addition to the 100 engaged in fighting. The fight lasted about three hours, when the Indians retreated. During the raid the Indians killed the following citizens: James L. Camp, Mr. Skinner, A. McCogern, and another whose name is unknown. A Mr. Williams was wounded, but will recover. One soldier, not with his company, was killed. It is reported the Sioux came down into the valley partly for the purpose of fighting the Shoshones, but the latter had gone to their reservation. A party of Indians, supposed to be the same that was in the Wind River valley, also attacked a company of the Second Cavalry, under Lieutenant Spencer, on the 18th inst., near Whiskey Gap. It is also reported that the Sioux made an attack on the soldiers at Laramie Peak, killing one and wounding another, and that the same Indians committed depredations about Fort Fetterman, stealing stock, etc. This, Governor Campbell thinks may account for the herd of horses and mules they had with them when they made their raid into Wind River.

THE Coast Survey work in the vicinity of Portland, Maine, is very important this season. A complete and most elaborate survey is now being made of the harbor, and will include every possible kind of information desirable. An official visit from the Superintendent was made on Saturday, 25th ult. Gen. Thorn, the U. S. Engineer for this Department, is doing important dredging at several points. The full realization of his plan will give 10 feet of water on the shoals of the ship channel of the Kennebec and all the way up to Augusta. The forthcoming report of Mr. Wells of the Hydrographic Survey will contain accurate maps of all our great water-powers, and it is expected that it will be put into the hands of manufacturers and capitalists throughout the country. From it Maine has "great expectations."

THE new building of the National Military Asylum at Milwaukee, Wis., was dedicated on the 27th ult. The building is in the form of a cross, and when the wings are completed will have a frontage of 240 feet. The entrance is in the centre, and opens into a large corridor, upon the east and west of which are the spacious reception rooms and offices. The accommodations are sufficient to contain comfortably 500 inmates. The dedication was informal, the more imposing ceremonies being omitted on account of the death of Gen. Rawlins, who was a member of the Board of Managers. Gen. Butler, President of the Board of Managers, delivered the address. Gov. Fairchild, Gov. Smyth, Senator Carpenter, and others, made short speeches, when the flag was raised and a salute was fired. The grounds were much admired by the distinguished guests from abroad.

THE Raleigh, N. C., *Standard* reports that Brevet Brigadier-General James Totten, Inspector General of the Military Division of the South, and Asst. Inspector-General of the U. S. Army, reached Raleigh, Sept. 24th, from Columbia, S. C., on a tour of inspection of the various military posts and garrisons of the Southern States. After inspecting the various departments of this post, the troops were reviewed before him at five o'clock P. M., and were drilled by Brevet Major Worth, of the Eighth U. S. Infantry, in the manual of arms, and various other military movements, to the satisfaction of Gen. Totten, who expressed himself in terms commendatory of the officers and men at camp.

"On behalf of the officers and troops," adds the *Standard*, "we can say that they bear themselves as true soldiers; gentlemanly and prompt in the discharge of their duties. Their quarters testify this, as everything is neat, almost to a fault."

THE Messrs. Horstmann Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia, have on exhibition, at the American Institute Fair, in New York, a case containing specimens of silk goods of their own manufacture, for the use of Army and Navy officers. It appears from this that they are not under the necessity of importing these goods, as they manufacture, in their own looms the blue and gold silk webbing for all the grades in the Navy, from commodore to midshipman. They also manufacture the cord from which the knot and cap cords are made. Manufacturing their own goods, they are thus able to offer special inducements to officers, in this line.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Army of the Tennessee, held at Louisville, Ky., the 24th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Subsequently to the call for a meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in the City of Louisville, Nov. 17, 1869, its President, the distinguished and deeply-lamented General John A. Rawlins, has departed this life,

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements and Decorations be instructed to prepare such commemorative decorations as will appropriately testify the esteem and affection in which the memory of the illustrious deceased is held.

Resolved, That General Eli Parker be invited to deliver a eulogy on the life, character and services, of the lamented deceased.

BREVET Major-General J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Army, commanding the Fifth Military District, has addressed a long personal letter to the President giving a report of the political situation in that State, and taking very strong ground in opposition to the success of what he characterizes as the "A. J. Hamilton faction;" as it will be produced by democratic votes it will be the defeat of republicanism in Texas, and will put the State in the hands of the very men who, during the period of the rebellion, exerted every nerve to destroy the Union, and who have uniformly opposed the Reconstruction laws with a persistency worthy of a better cause."

BREVET Brigadier-General Sylvanus Thayer, U. S. Army, of South Braintree, Mass., has given \$10,000 to Dartmouth College, making a total of \$60,000 given by him, for the purpose of founding, in connection with the College, the Thayer School of Civil Engineering. He has also given the College \$1,000 as a foundation for two prizes for proficiency in the higher Mathematics.

THE PICK AND SHOVEL FOR TROOPS.

(From the London Standard.)

FROM the earliest ages, and in all other countries one of the problems of war has been to afford to soldiers protection from the weapons of their enemies, whether by entrenchments such as the old British and Roman camps, or by something carried on the body, as the shield of the Greek or the chain armor of the Sikh. Before the introduction of gunpowder, when nothing worse than the thrust of the spear or the cut of the sword had to be provided against, defensive armor was sufficient for the purpose.

When gunpowder was introduced, defensive armor gradually fell into disuse; in proportion, however, as the accuracy and rapidity of fire of arms increased, the necessity of providing protection for the soldier becomes more evident, and it is probably to the needle gun and this Snider that we owe a revolution in military ideas on the subject, which, we are glad to see, seems to be rapidly gaining strength.

It is satisfactory to find that some of our highest military authorities are also alive to the necessity of protecting troops from the deadly effects of the shell-gun and breech-loader. A pamphlet has lately been issued by Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne on this subject, which, although brief and evidently written more for the engineer than for the general public, lays down sound principles. The principles laid down by Sir John are embodied in the two following paragraphs extracted from his pamphlet: "In the case of bodies of troops engaged in open ground, greater rapidity of movement, and a more scattered and dispersed order in action will have to be studied; and another very essential requirement will be, the best practicable means for obtaining cover, to prevent a possibility of being mowed down before coming into contact with the enemy." And, speaking of the trenches to be thrown up by the body of the army with this object, he says, "Before these there must be no obstruction connected with mere cover to prevent the defenders rushing out freely to the attack in line or column, on the near approach of the enemy." We quite agree with the field-marshall that this last is a most important consideration.

So much for theory. What we wish, however, particularly to call attention to, are the practical experiments which have been lately going on at the "School of Military Engineering" at Chatham. The experiments were directed in the first instance to ascertaining how, with the smallest amount of labor, efficient protection could be given to troops, and, whether it was of such a nature that infantry soldiers themselves could reasonably be expected to execute it.

It was determined therefore, with the sanction General Freeman Murray, commanding the Chatham District, to make an experiment to throw up a redoubt on the Chatham lines, on a large scale, with the untrained labor of the infantry alone, under the supervision of the Royal Engineers. The work thus thrown up, was a redoubt of 138 feet on the interior of the front face, with efficient parapets, ditches, etc.; 1,055 men were employed on it in three reliefs of six hours each, the parties being so arranged that each corps had a special portion of the work to commence and complete—a most judicious arrangement, whereby a wholesome emulation was excited.

Work was commenced at two P. M. on Thursday, and the redoubt was to be completed by eight A. M. on the following morning, that being about the time that would be at the command of an army taking up a position in the forenoon and expecting to be attacked the next day.

At two P. M. the work commenced, the profiles and tasks having been previously marked out by the Royal Engineers. The men worked with a will, each corps striving to outdo its neighbor.

The second relief worked from eight to two A. M., with a pleasant interlude of half an hour, for the discussion of some beer and bread-and-cheese, a ration of which was served out to each man. At two A. M. the third relief came on the ground. As the night wore on, the mass of earth steadily increased and the ditch steadily deepened. When morning broke, much anxiety was felt, especially among the directing engineers, as to whether the work would be completed in time. Many difficulties had been experienced; the site of one of the caponiers had been found to be on most impracticable ground; a party of the Marines also had a hard time of it, having come to "the chalk." As the appointed time however, approached, all doubt was dispelled, and when the clock struck eight, and General Murray, who had remained on the works until midnight, appeared again on the ground, the last pick and shovel had been removed, the guns were mounted on the flanks, the caponiers in the ditches bristled with loopholes made of railway chairs, and rails, the front of the redoubt was strewed with devices for entrapping the enemy of so cunning a nature that some of the makers of them fell into their own snares, and if any enemy had attempted to take the work with the makers of it behind the parapets, he would undoubtedly have had a hot time of it.

We commend this experiment to attention, and we trust that the work which has been inaugurated at Chatham will not be allowed to drop, and that the pick and shovel will soon be familiar weapons—we use the term advisedly—in the hand of the British soldier. We have seen what the Americans and French have done in its direction; why should British soldiers be behind those of other countries?

The question of how to transport the tools necessary for throwing up entrenchments is one of great importance, and is, we believe, under consideration. On the one hand it is urged that the soldier is already so weighted that any additional burden will break him down; on the other hand, it is said that unless he always carries his tools with him, they will never be forthcoming when wanted. Between the danger of the soldier never appearing at all on the field of battle, and that of his appearing there only to be shot down, there probably lies some middle path of safety; where, we leave to the sagacity of the authorities to discover. All we

would urge is, that the solution of the problem should be sought in time of peace, and not in the hurry of war.

AQUATICS.

The Editor requests correspondence in relation to boating matters in all parts of the country; particulars as to the organization of clubs, as to regattas and races to come off, and all other facts of interest. Letters should be addressed to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

WORKING BOATS VS. SHELLS.—That working boats are eventually to fall from the high place they have hitherto held in popular estimation, it is easy to foresee. That the hour of their fall is not very far distant is also equally apparent. The reasons are plain and incontrovertible. The working boat, though it has achieved a fictitious reputation, can never properly be called a success, on the principle that that which attains only a secondary place cannot lay claim to equal rank with that to which it is secondary. Neither in point of beauty, finish nor speed, does it equal the shell. That this is true, the fact that the use of the former is mainly confined to a particular locality, evidences. England, the cradle of boating science, knows of the working boat merely by hearsay. Her artisans may have examined its fabrication and put its qualities to a practical test, but they are silent as to the result of their investigations, and in that silence lie its condemnation. The difference between the shell and working boat is the same as that between the thoroughbred and the partially bred horse—the latter lacks the *points* of the former. Moreover, the use of the working boat militates seriously against that beauty and finish of stroke to which the shell boat gives such ample latitude. Beauty in rowing is indispensable, as being unmistakable proof that the physical forces are scientifically and judiciously applied. The finished oarsman is also an effective oarsman. Analyze his stroke, and the inevitable conclusion obtains that that beauty and finish are but the strongest proofs of a clear head and cool judgment, two most indispensable qualities for him who would achieve success in anything. The working boat is inimical to this beauty and finish of stroke. Length being sacrificed to rapidity of stroke, the oarsman is thrown back in his efforts at progress the moment that he shifts to the more legitimate shell boat, and the lesson has to be learned over again. To the appreciation of these facts the public attention is rapidly awakening, and we shall expect to see, ere another season rolls over, that the only style of boat in use on our waters is the modern, effective and unapproachable craft, the shell boat.

REGATTA ON LAKE DUNDEE, N. J.—The regatta on Lake Dundee on the 23d ult., was the finest, in many respects, of any that have taken place in this vicinity during the present season. Though the attendance was large, and the main available points of interest were thronged with eager crowds of sight-seers, there was a noticeable absence of anything like a rough element, and the whole affair, from beginning to end, was conducted with an order and propriety worthy of the highest commendation. The greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings, and the gentry of the surrounding country turned out in large numbers, so that the roads and bridge crossing the Lake were numerously thronged with vehicles of all sorts, in which, observable from their more than ordinary beauty, sat the bright-eyed ladies of Bergen and its adjacent county. The chief event of the regatta was the race between the *Dundee*, four-oar, belonging to the Dundee Club, and the *La Favorita*, four-oar, belonging to the Hackensack Club. Both boats carried a coxswain, and were manned as follows: *Dundee*, J. Newton, Jr. (bow), Geo. Low, J. C. Paulson, J. A. Beckwith (stroke), and R. J. Hopper (coxswain). *Hackensack*, Cornelius Meyers (bow), George Ricardo, H. Zubriskie, J. M. Campbell (stroke) and S. R. Cummings (coxswain). The former wore blue caps and white shirts and the latter white skull caps and red shirts. From the established reputation of the Hackensack crew, they had the call in the betting at odds of 100 to 60, and it was generally admitted that victory for them was a foregone conclusion. In rowing into line, however, the Dundees showed much the better form, though they lacked unity of stroke and were badly arranged in their seats. In backing water the position of No. 2 and the stroke oar showed decided need of correction. Considering, however, the necessarily limited time that has been devoted to practice, they made a very satisfactory appearance. The Hackensack crew showed great need of proper training. Their positions in the boat by which Nos. 1 and 2 formed one group and Nos. 3 and 4 another, added to their very faulty round-back style of rowing, an error particularly noticeable in No. 3, augured but little for their chances of winning the race, and induced many to take the odds which were freely offered by their friends. The starting point was from a diminutive island about 25 yards from the bridge. On this the officers of the regatta took their positions. These were Mr. Thomas Fearon, referee, and Messrs. David Banks, Jr., and John Lindsay, judges. The latter gentleman officiated at the lower stake-boat. The course covered a distance of about a mile and a quarter and, owing to the tortuous nature of the lake, was far from straight, necessitating the rounding of several curves, beyond the last of which boats are hidden from sight. The lake itself is from two to three hundred yards wide, limpid and clear, and set in as fair a landscape as the eye could well wish to rest upon. Two picturesque looking boat-houses, with an air decidedly cottage-like, rest on the water's edge. These belong to the Dundee and H. M. A. A. Clubs respectively, and on the day in question were crowded to their utmost capacity. The amateur boating men of New York were out in strong force, and were principally the guests of the Dundee Club. A number of eight, four and single scull boats dotted the water, so that when the competing crews drew into line the scene was of the liveliest description. The Dundees drew the shore side, where the majority of the spectators were congregated, and for a moment the two boats rested motionless on the surface of the water, awaiting the signal to go. This was finally given by Mr. Fearon, and a capital send-off was effected. The Dundees were the first to take the water, and pulling a rapid stroke of 40 to the minute, at the end of 200 yards had drawn half a length ahead. Here No. 2 in the Hackensack boat unshipped his oar, and at the first bend the Dundees were leading by three lengths. The rowing of both crews lacked finish and ease, the Hackensacks going all to pieces as the boats were hid from sight by a jutting point. Though slightly hindered by a four-oared shell when near the stake, the Dundee boat rapidly drew away from its competitors, whom they had dead beat half way down the home-stretch. Amid great enthusiasm and deafening cheers the Dundees crossed the score in 18 min. 38 sec. from the time of starting, and 35 sec. ahead of the Hackensacks, who, however, suffered their boat to float in, losing by the operation at least 15 seconds. After the race, gold medals, in shape of a Maltese cross, bearing the inscription

"Paterson Regatta, September 23, 1869," were presented to each of the winning crew. The prizes were the gift of E. T. O. Bell, Esq., cashier of the First National Bank of Paterson. Subsequently a single scull scrub race came off, though at a rather late hour.

The hospitalities of the Dundee boat-house were extended to a large circle of friends, their courtesy manifesting particularly toward their New York guests. Taken as a whole, the regatta was a success in most of its essential particulars, and gave great satisfaction to those interested in it. There might have been a somewhat more judicious management in regard to the second race, for which a New York oarsman prepared himself several times, only to be often told that the race would not come off at all. Indeed, this trifling subject of annoyance was the only thing that occurred to mar the completest enjoyment of the day's sport.

We shall look for a second regatta at an early day. In the interim the Paterson crews have a good opportunity to correct their faults and to still further develop their strong points. We would caution them against trying to force matters too hastily, lest they confirm themselves in errors which require the most careful and enlightened study to keep aloof from. Their stroke is too quick entirely, and lacks reach and unity of movement. A good trainer can best correct these faults and such others as attach to that most erroneous of all styles of rowing—the round-back system. The Paterson Clubs are in their infancy, and too much care cannot be taken in training their early footstep "in the way they should go." We are glad to see evidences of a life and spirit such as that which seems to pervade the clubs in this truly beautiful locality.

TIME NO CRITERION OF MERIT IN OARSMANSHIP.—We publish below a letter from our correspondent "Vesper," which will, no doubt, prove of considerable interest to many of our readers. While heartily indorsing some of the sentiments and statements expressed therein, we feel ourselves called upon to take exceptions to others which bear on their face, if not the stamp of impossibility at least that of improbability. The fallacy of the time system as determinately establishing the status of oarsmen, is to us most apparent. The great principle in nature that no two things are exactly alike, when applied to such uncertain and uncontrollable elements as tidal streams or bodies of water, holds good with especial force, and to make a comparison between the performances of oarsmen when happening in separate and distinct localities, or even in the same locality, with a view to arriving at anything like an accurate conclusion as to their relative merits, is clearly an impossibility. This is manifest from the fact that the force of a tide *never repeats itself exactly* under any circumstances whatever, so that, supposing all the conditions under which an oarsman enters a race one day were repeated the next, the two results could not possibly be identical. There would necessarily be a difference of the greater or less fractional part of a minute. And when time made on one body of tidal water is given out as a reason why it should or could be made on another, when from the nature of things those two bodies possess peculiar and distinct properties to a very marked degree, the absurdity of the idea becomes still more apparent. Neither the Charles, the Hudson, the Schuylkill nor the Monongahela possesses sufficient identity of conformation and physical properties to admit of a close comparison, and time made on one should not be taken as a criterion of what might be made on the others. Therefore, the record of the amateur who, Vesper asserts, rowed his three miles in one place in 22 min. 9 sec., in another in 24 min. 15 sec., and in still another in 22 min. 33 sec., is simply good for nothing so far as it tends to establishing his exact position on the ladder of fame. That another amateur rowed a measured three miles in 21 min. 2 sec., is also too much for us to believe. According to Vesper, there are two gentlemen of his acquaintance who have put to the blush the very best performances of the very best professionals that the country can boast of. One of them has even beaten Hamill's three-mile time of 22 min. 27 sec. by a minute and twenty-five seconds. This is simply impossible, and we do not hesitate to assert that there is no man in this country, be amateur or professional, who can, with the present style of boats, beat Hamill's time over the same course by half the time even claimed above. A terrible mistake existed somewhere when these gentlemen accomplished such prodigies of rowing. The course must have been short, the time inaccurately kept, or the rower made a straight-away race of it with the tide. He is a good man who can make his three miles in a shell boat in twenty-three minutes, and that our amateur ranks do not possess many if any such, is as evident as it is reasonable. Our correspondent, Vesper, gives us a few facts of interest in the following letter:

YONKERS, N. Y., September 22, 1869.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In a recent issue of your paper, an amateur of Philadelphia is credited with the nest three-mile time in a working boat upon record. You add the comment that such time arouses the suspicion that the course must have been short. The observation is a just one, for amateur oarsmen well know that a very few indeed of the so-called "courses" have ever been actually surveyed and mapped. Of what value, then, can a "record" of the performances of either amateurs or professionals over such courses be in establishing their rowing ability? A well-known oarsman rows three miles on Charles River, Boston, in 22 min. 9 sec. Next week he rows three miles at the Elysian Fields in 24 min. 15 sec., and a fortnight later, at Pittsburgh, he rows three miles in 22 min. 33 sec. All this goes upon the undisputed "record" with no explanation of the tide, wind or other attendant circumstances of the three races. So we are left to infer that man who can make the capital time of 22 min. 9 sec. at Boston cannot at New York, a week later, make three miles in less than 24 min. 15 sec. The most of people have a profound respect for what goes into print, but I, for one, have no reverence for "records." They are humbugs. A greenhorn, reading the awfully technical accounts of a race with the figures arranged in tabular form, is fairly appalled, and regards Josh Ward, Walter Brown and Hamill as a sort of demi-gods. But in a season or so he grows to know the ropes, and then he regards some of the professionals not at all as demi-gods, but rather (as the Frenchman said of the English), as "a set of God-dams!" The fact is, that in very many races, it is the *course* rather than the rowing that makes the time. I invoke my friend Peverelly, the enthusiastic, to charitably bestow his attention upon this crying abuse, and to his other claims upon the good will of the rowing community, add a satisfactory adjustment of the subject of "records."

But woe be to the man who attempts to satisfy the chronically dissatisfied. There are those so conscious of a readiness themselves to resort to deceit and trickery, that they cannot be made to believe that others are any more honest. Such a race occurred in the spring in the race for Commodore Banks's prize. Dr. Withers, after a beautiful exhibition of oarsmanship, very much to his own surprise, won the race, beating Mr. Fearon. With the unanimous approbation of the oarsmen present, the prize was awarded to the doctor, who had gallantly earned it. But, as a result of the race, some asserted that Dr. Withers could beat Mr. Fearon at rowing. They were answered that a short time before the race Mr. Fearon had seriously injured his spine so as to prevent the quick recovery which is his best point in rowing. Also that, through a want of familiarity with the course, Mr. Fearon had not only rowed much further than was necessary, but he had come to a dead stop three times through fouling. A great advantage was thus given to the winner, who rowed a bee-line up to the stake-boat and down again, not deviating an inch from his course or for a single moment losing his headway. Under these circumstances what fair man could claim that the race demonstrated that Dr. Withers could beat Mr. Fearon at rowing? But

^a A man convinced against his will
^b Is of the same opinion still.

"No. Mr. Fearon had not hurt his spine. It was a story got up to account for his defeat. He had been overrated, etc." Yet there is the evidence of the gentleman who saw him fall down stairs in the Vesper boat house; the evidence of myself and another who found him afterward faint in his boat on the river and piloted him home and took him ashore; the evidence of the gentleman who, night after night, applied the galvanic battery to his spine; the evidence of his shopman that his injury materially interfered with his work at the bench, and the evidence of the company on the Vesper barge who, up to the last moment, endeavored to dissuade him from rowing, believing him unfit. Should these same people unite in testifying that there had been a great fire in Yonkers, would these objectors deny the fact until they had themselves seen the fire?

We are very well convinced in Yonkers that Dr. Withers, besides being a very estimable gentleman, is a much better oarsman than he was thought to be, and that Mr. Fearon, with an injured spine, cannot beat him. But some of us have seen Mr. Fearon row three miles over a course accurately surveyed and mapped, in 21 minutes and 2 seconds, and we shall never be convinced that Dr. Withers can beat Mr. Fearon at rowing until we have seen him do it. Can he not be induced to try?

VESPER.

REGULARITY IN ROWING.—The wonderful regularity of stroke attained by English crews, as evidenced in the late Harvard-Oxford race, is due to the fact that in practising, the stroke oar sits with a watch between his feet, by means of which he can time his movements to a second. The Oxford crew were comparatively indifferent to the fact that the Harvards took a strong lead of them at the start, and maintained it half through the race, for the reason that they knew, by experience, that their style of rowing admitted of but just so many strokes per minute, and that by adhering to that number, independent of the position of a competitor, they would, in the long run, accomplish the greatest results they were capable of accomplishing. The result of the Great Race proves the correctness of their calculation. A good example should be followed, and we hope to see this lesson learned by American oarsmen.

We are sorry to see our prominent amateur scullers declining, on all sides, challenges that look to a better establishment of their status as oarsmen. Rowing is not encouraged by inactivity. We congratulate the enterprise champion of the Guick Club for his attempt to keep alive the spirit of competition, for competition begets perfection, and perfection is the highest aim of the true boater.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE REGATTA AT CHERBOURG, FRANCE.—We give below another account of the great regatta which was held in the harbor of Cherbourg, on the 15th of August, in which an American crew carried off the first honors. Our readers will remember having seen a previous description of the same race in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of the 11th ult.:

U. S. SHIP *SABINE*, LISBON, September 7, 1869.
To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: As doubtless the American people are suffering somewhat from chagrin because of the defeat of the Harvard crew in the contest with that of Oxford, perhaps some mitigation of the feeling will result from the knowledge of another international boat race which took place some days before, and in which the American crew was most honorably successful. Among the other amusements at the great French naval station at Cherbourg, in celebration of the *Fete Napoleon*, on the 15th of August, was a regatta for oared boats, in which boats from all the various vessels of the French fleet participated. The first prize was a silver medal, offered by the Prince Imperial and a purse of 225 francs, of which 75 francs were given by the Empress. The contest for this prize, among the French, was a very animated one, and eleven boats from their fleet entered for it, among them the barge of the Admiral commanding the fleet and that of the Admiral commanding the station. They drilled long and earnestly, and made use of every appliance which skill could suggest, to carry off the coveted honor. Some four or five days before the time appointed for the regatta, an invitation was extended to Captain Walker, of the *Sabine*, to send a boat to participate in it, which invitation was accepted. Lieutenant-Commander Bartlett undertook the task of selecting and drilling a boat's crew for the race, and entered into the contest with accustomed energy, and, as the result showed, managed it with admirable skill and judgment. Two or three crews were tried, and when finally, one was selected, Lieutenant Bartlett had but two days to drill them. The morning of the regatta was warm and pleasant, and the sea delightfully smooth. Thousands of people lined the quays, and occupied all prominent points where a view of the struggle could be obtained. All the naval, military and civil dignitaries of the place and ships were present, and took a most active interest in the contest. About an hour before the time of starting, Lieutenant Bartlett, with his barge's crew of twelve oars, rowed to the starting point, and there quietly awaited the signal. His boat was the largest in the race and was propelled by the fewest oars. The Frenchmen, seeing this, and knowing the limited time he had had for training his crew, had no fear of the Yankee, and contented themselves with betting on their own boats. At the start, by a little maneuvering, the French boats went off a full length ahead of the American, but Lieutenant Bartlett kept his men calm and steady, and a few pulls put him even with the foremost of them, and a minute or two put him ahead of them. Gradually he left them astern, almost every stroke widening the distance, and he rounded the stake-boat, at the end of the mile, several lengths in advance. On the return the Americans, warming with their work, widened the distance between themselves and competitors rapidly, and reached the starting point, at the end of the two miles, at least fourteen or fifteen lengths ahead, amid the generous and cordial applause of the assembled multitude on shore.

The medal is of silver, about two inches in diameter. The face presents a beautifully raised medallion portrait of the Prince Imperial of France, with his name and date of birth. On the reverse, within a beautiful wreath, is the following inscription: "Regates de Cherbourg, 1er Priza l'aviron a la Fregate Americaine, Savine, 15 Aout, 1869."

RACE ON THE MERRIMAC RIVER.—On the 18th inst. the Lennon and Challenge Clubs of Lowell, Mass., had a three-mile race between two six-oar lapstrakes belonging to those Clubs. The boats and crews were as follows: *Amateur*, Edward Lambert, stroke; Joseph Lambert, Larry Rourke, Stephen Donegan, John Donegan, Wm. Guiney, bow; James Powers, coxswain. *Challenge*, J. Lander, stroke; George Murkland, J. Donovan, James Murkland, Andrew Murkland, Wm. Murkland, bow; H. Donovan, coxswain. Both crews seemed in good condition, and both were confident of winning. At the start the *Amateur* took the lead, but for a mile the contest was close. The *Challenge* then gradually fell astern, while the *Amateurs*, maintaining a quick, strong stroke, crossed more than a distance ahead. The time was as follows: *Amateur*, 20 min. 52 sec.; *Challenge*, 22 min. 15 sec. This will probably be the last boat race of the season on those waters.

ATLANTIC BOAT CLUB REGATTA.—The annual single scull regatta of the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken, took place on the 25th ult. The course covered a distance of three miles, and was the same as that known as the Hudson Amateur Association Course. Three entries came into line, as follows: C. Spielman, Joseph W. Benson and Joseph Struthers. The race was looked on as a foregone conclusion for Benson, but Spielman, by dint of hard rowing, got the lead when half a mile from home, and crossed, winner of the race, in 26 min. 57 sec., Benson a good second, Struthers distanced. The race was rowed in 17-foot working boats. The attendance was slim. Chas. J. Thoms acted as referee.

SIX-OARED SHELL RACE AT DETROIT.—The Excelsior and Detroit Boat Clubs met together on Thursday, the 23d inst., in a friendly contest of three miles. The Excelsiors were represented by their six-oared shell *Kewahdin*, manned by the following crew: W. H. Allen, stroke; D. L. Hotchkiss, R. Riley, Albert Ives, James E. Elliott; Thomas Williams, bow; Hammond Hunter, coxswain. The

Detroit entered their six-oared shell *Detroit*, with the following crew: A. M. Backus, stroke; G. K. Stevens, J. E. Doyle, D. B. McEwen, C. A. March; N. Follett, bow; J. H. Ford, coxswain. The course extended from a point opposite Wight's Dock to a stake on a line with the lower end of the Milwaukee depot, one and half miles from the starting point. The elements were in every way favorable for good time, and a large attendance of spectators was present. The Excelsiors won the choice of positions, and the two boats started a few minutes after five o'clock. For a time the race was neck and neck, but the Excelsiors gradually drew out, and maintaining a constantly increasing advantage, crossed the score 17 seconds ahead, about four lengths in front of the Detroit. The latter boat, owing to injudicious steering, lost about two lengths. After the shell race, the barges *Ontario*, of the Excelsior Club, and *Camilla*, of the Detroit Club, had a trial of speed, in which the former won by eight seconds. R. S. Willis, Esq., acted as referee, and Messrs. C. H. Wetmore, G. A. Baker, B. F. Baker and Wm. Tidman, as judges. Another shell race is promised before long.

THE YONKERS GAZETTE says: "A match is on the tapis between Thomas Fearon, of the Vespers, and Dr. Withers, of the Atlantas. That would be a prime race. May we be there to see when it is rowed. A hat on Fearon." We heartily reiterate the wish of the sprightly *Gazette*, and shall bring to bear whatever influence we can to encourage such a match. As both of these gentlemen are known in boating circles as well for their social and many qualities as for superiority with the sculls, they have made hosts of friends, and a race between them would be immensely interesting and very largely attended. We say again, let the match be made.

AQUATICS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—The boating men in the District of Columbia give evidence of continued progress in matters having an aquatic bearing. A new boat has been lately received by a gentleman in one of the Departments. The following is given as a description of her:

This is what is termed a "heavy wherry," built in New York by one of the most experienced boat builders in the country, for a gentleman in one of the government departments. It is made of two kinds of cedar wood, the bottom of white and the waist of Spanish red cedar. The length is 23 feet and sharp as a needle at each end. A space of about six feet in the middle is allotted for the rower to sit, the remaining portion being air-tight chambers at each end. Her greatest width is two feet three inches, with width of five feet between rowlocks. She is copper riveted throughout, and weighs ninety pounds. The oars are of the most delicate finish, light, and what is termed the spoon oar. The owner has had built on the side of the wharf a flight of steps leading down to a floating wharf, which is fastened with chains to the steps, making a convenient access, at all stages of the tide, to the boat. This beautiful little craft creates quite a sensation among the boatmen hereabouts. She was brought here in a New York steamer.

We presume that it is the intention of the owner to make some sea passages in his new boat, judging from her weight, shape and general build. A trip from Washington to Baltimore round the Cape might readily be made in such a craft, and would, no doubt, be worth the attempt. There are so many points of interest along the shores of the Potomac, that the adventurous oarsman who should make the trip would be more than repaid for the exertion and smarting of danger attendant on it. The distance, in anything like decent weather, could easily be made in five days, and by application at the Navy Department charts and maps would be furnished that would enable the adventurer to row with a tide or current constantly in his favor. This we know from personal experience.

THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF STROKES PER MINUTE MADE BY HARVARD AND OXFORD.—The following is a comparison of the numbers of the strokes per minute rowed by each crew, as taken on board the umpire's boat:

Minutes.	Oxford.	Harvard.
1.....	42.....	
2.....	40.....	
3.....	40.....	
4.....	38.....	
5.....	38.....	
6.....	38.....	
7.....	38.....	
8.....	38.....	
9.....	38.....	
10.....	38.....	
11.....	40.....	
12.....	40.....	39
13.....	40.....	37
14.....	40.....	35
15.....	40.....	37
16.....	40.....	37
17.....	40.....	38
18.....	40.....	39
19.....	40.....	39
20.....	40.....	38
21.....	40.....	39
22.....	40.....	37

THE TIME WAS AS FOLLOWS:

	H.	M.	S.
Start.....	5	14	6½
Arrival—Oxford.....	5	36	47
" Harvard.....	5	36	53

DURATION OF RACE.

	M.	S.
Oxford.....	22	40½
Harvard.....	22	46½

Difference of time in favor of Oxfords, six seconds. Hall, the coxswain of the Oxford four, had never steered before he came to Oxford in 1865. Since then he has steered the Corpus torpid and eight.

FEARON VS. WITHERS—A CHALLENGE.—The acceptance of the subjoined challenge will be a most welcome event to the boating monde hereabouts. It will settle a question that has been much agitated by the friends of the respective parties, and will attract an attendance which no similar event has heretofore done this year:

YONKERS, September 25, 1869.

Dr. Russel Withers, Champion of the *Atalanta Club*.

DEAR SIR: Many of our mutual friends, who were disappointed in our not appearing as contestants, at the recent regatta of the Hudson River Amateur Rowing Association, are anxious to see a race between us. The present is the most favorable time of the year for rowing. From our recent training we are both in good condition. Our personal intercourse is and has always been of the pleasantest character, and affords a guarantee of honorable dealing. A fair and square race over the same course and in the same boats which we used on the 20th of May, when you were the winner, would settle the question, how much debated, of which of us is the better oarsman. I challenge you to such a race, to be rowed in smooth water, and for a suitable prize, to come not more than \$500. The race to be rowed under the rules of the Hudson River Amateur Rowing Association, and within three weeks from the date of your acceptance. If you prefer it, I will agree to row in shells instead of working boats. Asking the favor of a prompt reply, I am yours, with much respect,

THOMAS FEARON.

THE BROWN-SADLER MATCH.—The following is from the London *Tomahawk* of September 1st:

We are glad to see that one Englishman, at least, has been found who is not afraid to row against the American champion on the Thames, and that it is finally settled that Sadler is to represent this country against Brown. It appears that Renforth, though Brown had the pluck to come from New York for the purpose, declines to race him over the Putney and Mortlake course. The matter is scarcely one for public comment, except that it serves to illus-

trate the fact we have so repeatedly pointed out, namely, that the clap-trap talk about English generosity is sheer nonsense. Here is a man who has come all the way across the Atlantic, thwarted in his object simply because his English rival will not travel three hundred miles to his three thousand. Not being a sporting print, we know nothing of the ins and outs of the question, but, looking on as mere spectators, we can only say it does not do much credit to our national large-heartedness. However, *pro tem.*, Sadler is the real English champion, and the American, if he wins, may justly go home and say we can show no better man.

A NEW REASON FOR THE DEFEAT OF YALE AT WORCESTER.—The *Harvard Advocate*, which issued the first number of volume eight on the 23d ult., publishes a letter which purports to come from a conscience-stricken sinner at the point of death, in which he takes upon himself the blame for the defeat of Yale by Harvard in the Worcester race in July. We publish it without comment:

EDITORS' ADVOCATE: The following letter is an exact copy of the one received by me. From inquiries which I have made, I am satisfied that the writer was of sound mind and unimpaired judgment to the last, although much depressed, as if conscious of having committed some deep wrong.

BOSTON, August 7, 1869.

Mr. J. H. Hubbard.

DEAR SIR: I shall never go down any more. I hereby renounce the diving business. The doctor says fairly and squarely that my lungs won't hold out a week longer, so I may as well make a clean breast of it. I never could get the hang of this new-fangled armor, with windows in front like a pilot-box, so by practice I could stay down a long time without apparatus; it is more convenient, unless you get water in your chest, as I did at Worcester. This is the way it was. I was hired by a betting man to spoil the Yale's race for them. I had \$200 for the job; and little enough it was, seeing how it turned with me. When the boats drew up ready to start, I swam under; and, while all were watching for the word "Go!" carefully fastened a drag under the bow of the Yale boat. It was a small thing, but in three miles would make half a minute's difference. I then got away, and, when the boats came home, got under again, and removed the improvement. I have doctored boats this way before. I don't think another man in the country knows the trick of doing it, and I don't want they should. I took my bed next day, and here I am; very troubled in my mind, and it being some relief to think that you will let this, my confession, be known, and asking forgiveness of those I have injured, yours, till death, which is near,

R. C. S.

NEXT Thursday the international contest between Brown and Sadler will come off on the Thames. As we have stated before, the result of that contest will probably foreshadow the result of his subsequent contest with Renforth, in which the championship of the world will be involved. This will lead to the race an additional interest, and the public will anxiously await the news of its issue. The betting is at odds against the American, and popular opinion has it that the defeat of the latter is an assured event.

MR. FEARON lately replied to the suggestion of Mr. O'Neal that the race which has been agitated between them for some time past be rowed on neutral waters, that as he had already rowed three races this season away from home, he would insist on making the waters at Yonkers the scene of his next contest, and that Mr. O'Neal must come there if he would bring the matter to a definite issue. Mr. Fearon has perfect reason for thus asserting a right which undeniably belongs to him, and we heartily endorse his sentiments.

THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER has at last been refreshed by rains, and it now reaches high water mark. Its advent was hailed with a sigh of relief by the aquatic world thereabouts. The sources from which this river emanates are so peculiarly situated, that flood and droughts are equally liable to occur.

A MEETING of the boating interest of the Freshman class of Harvard College, was held Wednesday, September 15th, at which the following were elected officers of the Class Boat Club: President, O. T. Johnson; Captain, G. H. Bryant, Jr.; Secretary, J. Lyman; Treasurer, T. Daland.

MESSRS. Bass, Rice and Burnham, the three remaining gentlemen of the Harvard crew, arrived in the city on the 26th ult., by the *City of Paris*. They proceeded at once to Boston, where, with the rest of the crew, they will be made the recipients of the hospitalities of the City of Boston and other good things.

IT is almost a matter of certainty that no race will eventuate this season from the challenge of Mr. Fearon to Mr. Withers. The latter, for reasons best known to himself, declines all challenges at present. Sorry!

NEW YORK.—A three-mile race in 17-foot working boats, for a purse of \$200, came off on the morning of the 28th ult., on Harlem River, between Maurice Haley and James Stevens. Charles E. Langard was chosen referee. The race was very closely contested, and was eventually won by Stevens, after a most desperate struggle at the finish. Time of Stevens 26 min. 45 sec. Time of Haley 26 min. 48 sec. Haley was the favorite in the betting at odds of 10 to 6.

James Bair and Richard Hartley rowed in 17-foot working boats for \$100 a side, from Sixty-third street around Blackwell's Island and return. Henry Cardin was referee. Hartley won in 1 hour, 16 min. 20 sec.

J. McCarthy and Henry Walsh rowed around Blackwell's Island on the 25th ult., in 17-foot working boats, for \$50 a side. Walsh won by six lengths and nine seconds, in 64 min. 30 sec.

September 27th, John Curley and Dick Horrigan rowed three miles, in 17-foot boats, for a purse of \$200. Curley won by six lengths, in 26 min. 24 sec. W. S. Comstock was referee.

RACING AT DETROIT.—An exciting race came off at Detroit on the 13th inst., between two six-oared lapstrakes of the Excelsior Club of that place. The *Kewahdin* was manned as follows: L. H. Baldwin, stroke; E. K. Stevens, E. S. Campbell, E. A. Armstrong, N. Follett, F. Raymond, Jr., J. H. Ford, coxswain. The crew of the *Irene* were, A. M. Backus, stroke; J. A. Doyle, J. O'Brien, B. V. McEwen, E. Jerome, Jr., A. M. Hawes, A. Safford, coxswain. Owing to difference in the boats, the *Irene* was allowed a start of 27 sec.

REGATTA OF THE NARRAGANSETT BOAT CLUB.—A two-mile race for the championship of this Club, came off at Seekonk on the 11th inst. There were four entries for the champion badge: J. C. Butterworth, W. H. Cady, N. R. Knight, Edwin G. West. The race was won by Knight in 16 min. 12 sec., West coming in second in 17 min. 2 sec. Claims of foul were put in by both Knight and West, but the race was given the former. The judges were Messrs. W. E. Tabor and Granville Brown. A. F. Dexter was starter, and S. W. Field referee. Another race will probably come off here within a month.

A REGATTA took place at Jamaica Pond, near Boston, on the 18th inst. The course covered a mile and an eighth, and the first race was open to Whitehall boats only. The Jamaica crew won in 6 min. 38½ sec. The four-oared race was won by the *Clytie* in 5 min. 26 sec. The double scull race was an easy thing for Messrs. Whit and Mumford, who made the distance in 5 min. 23 sec. The day was delightful, and the beautiful lake was covered with sailing and rowing craft.

HENRY B. LE ROY has paid forfeit to Thomas Fearon for the 17-foot working boat race which was to have taken place on the 3d ult.

REGATTAS AND MATCHES TO COME.

OCTOBER.

- 7.—Brown and Sadler, two miles, Thames River, England, \$500.
- 10.—Van Baden, Benson, Spear, Trux, three miles, Elysian Fields.
- 18.—Brown and Corden, \$500, five miles.
- 18.—Carden and Berry, Bay, \$200.
- 23.—Wright and Perry, New Haven, three miles, \$100.
- Brown and Renforth, Tyne, England, \$100.
- R. B. Deely, three miles against time, \$500, Elysian Fields.
- Fearon and O'Neal, three miles, Hudson River.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—We have on several occasions said that an effort would be made in this regiment, this fall and winter, to do something to relieve the drill season, of some of its hardships and monotony, thus making membership in the regiment more interesting and inviting. We are glad now to report that a definite plan has been proposed, and favorably received. The committee on the state of the regiment appointed by the Board of officers in March last, and consisting of Captain Kunson, of Company F, Adjutant Francis, and Lieutenant Burke, of Company G, have reported plans to the Board of officers, which have met with full approbation. It is proposed to establish in the new regimental armory, a reading room, which shall be a room set apart and specially fitted up for that purpose, in which will be a library of some four or five hundred volumes, all the leading local papers and periodicals, and a large number of domestic and foreign papers; in connection with the above an apartment will be set aside, where chess, draughts, cards, etc., will be provided, and all the auxiliaries. Arrangements have been made for the formation of a Dramatic Association, Glee Clubs, etc., and performances will be given for members and their friends during the winter season. A book will also be kept in the Reading-Room, wherein all members will be requested to record for the benefit of their fellow members, any situation they may know to be vacant, and another book, where members in want of employment may enter their names. Other plans not yet matured are being pushed forward. The Seventy-first, in thus endeavoring to make its armory a more attractive place of resort for its members, carries into execution an idea which the JOURNAL, several months ago, presented for the consideration of the National Guard. It is plain if you wish to make your armory frequented by members, you must surround it with inducements for young men to visit it. This most of our regiments already do, but only to a limited degree. Some of them have elegantly-appointed company rooms, and during the winter the drillroom is the scene of concerts and other gatherings. But more than this should be done. And in the doing of it you will not only serve your own regimental interests, but also do a good work for the young men themselves. You will offer them a convenient place of assembly; your discipline, if properly exercised, will prevent excess, and if you rightly choose your attractions you will present a wholesome offset and counter-attraction to the demoralizing amusements which a great city like New York so freely offers to young men in their moments of recreation. Have in your armory a reading room, or if you can afford it company reading rooms and see that they are well provided; and as your means allow, introduce other judiciously selected amusements. There is a danger about games of chance which wise officers will carefully guard against. We earnestly advise them to avoid the latitude that prevails at some of our fashionable clubs—latitude that not only encourages demoralization in the members, but in one case at least, is likely to result in the ruin and downfall of the club itself. Amusements that are innocent are plenty enough; and after all, what you need most to do, is simply to incite comradeship, and as a consequence *esprit de corps*; not to satisfy morbid passions, but rather, to correct and overcome them. In fine, for our own part, we cannot see why the regimental armories should not be made some of the pleasantest places of resort in New York; and not only pleasant, but orderly and healthy to mind and body, to morals and muscle. We are glad, therefore, that the Seventy-first is trying the experiment. The proposition for a book for the use of those seeking employment is an excellent one, and, with the others, might well be adopted by other regiments. The idea should be to provide that which will encourage men to visit the armory, and at the same time not tend to provoke any of the evil passions, which heaven knows, there is enough already in New York to inflame.

The members of this command will assemble in full fatigue and heavy marching order, at their respective company quarters, on Thursday 21st inst., at one o'clock p. m. Regimental line will be formed on Union Square, at 1:45 p. m. The companies composing this regiment will resume drills on their first regular drill nights in October. The Examining Board will meet on the first Monday in each month, until further notice. Any non-commissioned officer without warrant, may appear before it without further notice. Brigadier-General Ward has presented this regiment an elegant set of drums, the receipt of which is acknowledged in General Orders, James Kennedy (armorer) is appointed ordnance sergeant.

The commandant, Colonel Theodore W. Parme, in General Orders congratulates the members of this regiment upon the continued and increased prosperity of the regiment. Stating that, this season for the first time since its organization (fourteen years), the regiment will be quartered under one roof, and its advantages cannot but prove beneficial. It will serve to cement more closely the bond of union between the companies, and enable them better to carry out those propositions which will hereafter be presented for common improvement.

The announcement that Second Lieutenant Henry K. White of this regiment had resigned, was an error. Lieutenant White seems to have no intention of resigning at present, having been but recently elected to his present position in Company F. Lieutenant White served his time in Company G, and is considered a very competent officer.

SECOND DIVISION.—The different organizations composing this division, Major-General Woodward commanding, will assemble at Prospect Park parade grounds, Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 7th, at 2½ p. m., for review by his Excellency, the commander-in-chief. This review will be an epoch in the history of the division, and much interest is, therefore, taken in it. This will be the first opportunity this or any other full division of the National Guard of this State has had, of going through a formal and complete review, these spacious parade grounds of Prospect Park affording the finest facilities for the proper execution of this ceremony. Heretofore these exercises have been performed in the limited space afforded by one street, and have, therefore, been more or less deprived of their beautiful effect, in fact, have amounted only to marching salutes. Brooklyn and the Second Division will have the credit of leading in these military exercises. On the day of the review the Commander-in-Chief and his staff will be met at Fulton ferry (Brooklyn side), and conveyed in carriages to the entrance or plaza of the Park, there mounted, and, under proper cavalry attendance, escorted to the grounds, receiving on arrival, the salute to which his rank entitles him.

NINTH REGIMENT.—The regular weekly drills of Company H of this regiment will commence on Friday, October 1st. Roll call promptly at 8 o'clock. The commandant, Captain Chas. M. Schieffelin, congratulates the members of the company on their soldierly bearing, good conduct, and determination to succeed, which characterized their efforts throughout last drill season, and trusts that the same spirit of enterprise and determination which has been main-

fested will be continued, which will acquire and maintain for this company a reputation in strength and discipline second to none in the regiment. He also states that it will be an object of primary consideration to render the performance of military duty and the acquisition of discipline as little burdensome and irksome as possible, and it can only be accomplished by the active co-operation of all members. The non-commissioned officers are enjoined to be active and prompt in the discharge of their duties, and to deliver orders and notices promptly. The attention of the company is especially called to the subject of recruiting, and the aid of every member is required to fill up the ranks to the maximum standard, and therefore the commandant requests that each member will endeavor to bring in a good recruit prior to the annual inspection.

It is rumored that Adjutant Allen, of this regiment, has tendered his resignation. There is another rumor in relation to this regiment for which we think there exists not the least foundation. We therefore refuse to publish its purport.

The regular weekly drills of Company F will commence October 19th, at 8 o'clock. Squad drills in fatigue uniform, commenced at the Armory, at 8 o'clock, on Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week, beginning on September 21, under the command of Lieutenants H. A. Tobias and J. H. Wood, on each alternate week. The squad will be selected and notified to appear for drill, by First Sergeant C. A. Archer. The regimental muster and inspection will take place at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, October 13th, at Tompkins Square. By a vote of this company, September 7th, Private Thomas S. Gardner has been expelled for base misconduct, unfitting him for association with gentlemen. The following have been elected non-commissioned officers: Samuel C. Smith, second sergeant; William H. King, third sergeant; Samuel Wyatt, fourth sergeant; Charles Hazelton, fifth sergeant; Sylvester J. Shuck, third corporal; Hugh G. Lewis, fourth corporal; Alexander Morrison, fifth corporal; John B. Cholwell, sixth corporal; Lambert D. Green, seventh corporal; Edward Lockstand, eighth corporal. Private Frederick T. Goggin has been elected to be First Lieutenant in Company I, Sixth-ninth Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., from April 29th, 1869. Captain and Brevet Colonel Van Wyck, commanding Company F, mentions in orders the names of three members who have shown a devotion to the interests of this company worthy of imitation. Sergeant Wm. H. King has attended all drills, parades and meetings, for the past twenty-seven months, and Sergeant Samuel C. Smith and Corporal Sylvester J. Shuck have attended all drills, parades and meetings, with but three and two exceptions respectively, from May, 1868, to May, 1869. The total number of drills last season (October, 1868, to May, 1869), were twenty-eight. He adds: The record of this company is admirable, and it must be apparent to all, that what we most now need is recruits. Exert yourselves, increase our numbers, that we may show we have life and spirit to grow, and that departure of members from our midst may leave no gap in our ranks.

OBSEQUIES OF COLONEL THOMAS M. REID, SECOND REGIMENT.—The obsequies of this officer, who died on Sunday last, took place from his residence No. 236 East Fifty-fifth street, on Wednesday, the 29th ult., at half-past 10 o'clock a. m. After the ceremonies, which were of the most impressive character, the funeral procession was formed, the military portion of which consisted of the Second regiment of Infantry, under the command of Colonel John Ward Twelfth Infantry. The following officers acted as pall-bearers: Colonel James Cavanagh, Sixty-ninth Infantry; Colonel Henry Lux, Eleventh Infantry; Colonel William B. Allen, Fifty-fifth Infantry; Colonel John K. Perley, First Infantry; Colonel D. W. Teller, First Artillery; Colonel Henry Brinker, First Cavalry. The procession then took up its line of march toward Greenwood, the band playing the mournful requiem for the dead, and the whole scene wearing an air of impressive solemnity.

In the death of Colonel Reid, the National Guard have lost an officer who has been closely identified with its interests for several years past, and whose name will long be held in pleasing and kindly remembrance. As an officer he was capable and practical, having passed through several years of arduous campaigns in the late war during which his record was markedly honorable and successful. With his military knowledge he combined great firmness and persistency, so that the cause he espoused always found in him a vigorous and conscientious defender. His death is truly lamented by his many comrades in the National Guard and among the volunteer forces of the late war.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General J. V. Miserole, commanding this brigade, has issued General Orders No. 5, to this effect:

In accordance with General Orders No. 10, from Division Headquarters, sections 1, 2 and 3, of General Orders No. 4, from these headquarters, are hereby revoked.

In accordance with same order this command will assemble at Prospect Park parade ground, on Thursday, October 7th, for review by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Brigade line will be formed on parade ground at 2½ o'clock p. m. The brigade staff, fully uniformed and equipped (mounted), will report to the general, corner of Bedford avenue and Madison street, on Thursday, October 7th, at 1½ o'clock p. m. This command will assemble, uniformed, armed and equipped, for annual inspection and review, as follows: Twenty-third regiment, on Thursday, October 21st, at Fort Greene; Forty-seventh regiment, on Friday, October 22d, at Union Pond; Fifty-sixth regiment, on Monday, October 25th, at Fort Greene; Thirty-second battalion, on Tuesday, October 26th, at Fort Greene; Howitzer Battery, on Monday, October 25th, at Fort Greene. All at 9½ o'clock a. m., except the battery, which will assemble at 9 o'clock a. m. Muster rolls will be forwarded to the brigade inspector, Major Henry S. Foster, National City Bank, Brooklyn, one week before date of inspection.

It will be seen from the above that the inspections of the different regiments of this brigade will be held at 9½ a. m. The former order, revoked, fixed 2 o'clock p. m. as the hour. This change may have been advisable, but it does not seem so to us. The afternoon is preferable.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—The officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and a detail of eight files from each company of this command, will assemble at the State Arsenal, in full-dress uniform, for instruction, on Monday, October 4th, at 8 o'clock p. m. The regiment will assemble at the armory, in full-dress uniform (white gloves), on Thursday, October 7th, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., whence they will proceed to Prospect Park parade ground, for drill and instruction, and parade for review with the division. Line will be formed on Cranberry street, right resting on Henry street. The brigade orders requiring this command to parade for inspection and muster, having been countermanded, the same will take place on Monday, October 25th, at 8 o'clock p. m. Any member not provided with a full-dress uniform will appear in fatigue; if without a fatigue, in citizen's dress. Business will not be accepted as an excuse for absence from the annual inspection. Arms will be furnished at the arsenal. A Court-martial for the trial of all delinquencies and deficiencies, of which Major Philip H. Briggs is president, will convene on Monday, November 1st prox., at the armory, corner of

Cranberry and Henry streets, at 8 o'clock p. m. The following changes are published: Resigned—Colonel and Brevet Major-General James Jourdan; resignation accepted June 8, 1869. Promoted—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas S. Dakin, to be colonel, vice Jourdan, resigned; Major Frederick A. Mason, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Dakin, promoted; Captain Philip H. Briggs, to be major, vice Mason, promoted; Second Lieutenant A. W. Powell, Company C, to be captain same company, vice Briggs, promoted; Sergeant John Pedroncelli, Company C, to be second lieutenant, vice Powell, promoted. Appointed—Samuel Richards, formerly an officer of this command, to be first lieutenant and adjutant, vice Stanley, resigned; Abraham Van Nostrand, to be first lieutenant and quartermaster, vice Gulick, promoted; James H. Ferguson, to be quartermaster-sergeant, vice W. A. Clements, removed from the State. Honorable Discharged—John Sterling and John McMillen, Company A; Michael Kearney, Company B; George W. Brown and Henry C. Alburtus, Company C; James W. Walters and John S. Munson, Company D; James F. Pierson, Company F; James Curley, Company H. Discharged—Charles Iselle, Company D, on account of physical disability, on surgeon's certificate. Expelled—For gross neglect of duty and non-payment of fines and dues—John H. Walter, Martin Wiseman and George W. Fulcher, Company C; James A. Donnelly and Samuel Bowen, Company D; Arthur Cronin, Ernest Gregory, Julius Gregory and John W. Hamilton, Company H.

Company II of this regiment on the 23d ult., proceeded on an excursion to Meriden, Conn. The details of which are crowded out of this issue.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, Colonel Wm. B. Allen commanding, will parade in full uniform (white gloves), on Friday, October 15th, for annual inspection. Line will be formed on Tompkins Square at 1:15 o'clock p. m. The respective companies of this command will assemble at headquarters for drill and instructions, during the drill season, commencing October 1st, as follows: Company A, every first and third Monday; Company B, every first and third Tuesday; Company C, second and fourth Tuesday; Company D, second and fourth Friday; Company E, second and fourth Thursday; Company F, second and fourth Wednesday; Company G, second and fourth Monday; Company H, first and third Friday; Company I, first and third Thursday; Company K, first and third Wednesday. Lieutenant-Colonel John Guth will superintend drills of the right wing, and Major F. A. Schilling those of the left wing. Companies G and F will assemble at headquarters in full uniform for inspection and drill, at 8 o'clock p. m., October 7th; Companies H and B, October 8th; Companies A and D, October 11th; Companies E and I, October 12th; Company C and non-commissioned staff, October 13th.

FIRST DIVISION PARADE.—The following order has been issued by Major-General Shaler:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, September 27, 1869.

General Orders No. 9.

I. This command will parade for review by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on Wednesday, the 6th of October. The troops will be formed in deployed line on Fifth avenue, the right resting on Waverley Place; the brigades in their numerical order from right to left, with the First brigade of Cavalry on the left. The First brigade of Infantry will take its position at 2 o'clock p. m., as the base of the formation, each of the other brigades, in turn, forming on the left of the preceding one. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will begin the review at 3 o'clock p. m. precisely, and after passing along the front of the line will take his position at a point of review to be hereafter designated. The troops will pass in review in open column of companies. The provisions of Paragraph 12, General Rules for Review, p. 330, Upton's Tactics, will be strictly adhered to, and those of Form 1, Article II., commencing on p. 371, Upton's Tactics, so far as practicable.

By order of Major-General Alexander Shaler.

JOHN FOWLER, JR.

Colonel, Acting Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Official: Carl Jussen, Major and Aide-de-Camp.

In accordance with above orders the First brigade, Brigadier-General Ward commanding, will parade, as therein directed, in full uniform, field and staff officers mounted. Line will be formed on Fifth avenue, right on Waverley place, at five minutes before 2 o'clock, p. m., precisely. Regimental commanders will report with their commands to the chief of staff, at the corner of Eighth street and Fifth avenue, in season to ensure punctuality.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—On the evening of the 23d ult., this command assembled at its regimental armory for the purpose of holding a special inspection of the new full-dress uniform adopted by its members last year. The armory presented an active scene, and contrasted strangely with the dulness that has prevailed within its walls during the summer vacation. Such an assembling of the regiment always calls together a gay company of its admirers, among whom, of course, a large proportion are ladies, who, on this occasion, gave the weight of their approval to the new uniforms adorning the manly forms of their military hosts and admirers. This night was not an exception to the general order, for early in the evening the capacious armory was filled to repletion with the innumerable friends of the regiment. Great efforts had been made to obtain their new uniforms, and a good deal of rivalry had existed among the different companies in regard to the subject. That this rivalry had a good effect, the handsome turnout of the regiment gave ample evidence. It may well be proud of its first parade, as thus far few regiments in the division have been able to equal them in number of full-dress uniforms on like occasions, and especially after so short a period of time, for the Twenty-second were among the last to adopt a full-dress uniform. On the above evening the regimental line was formed by Acting Adjutant Comiskey, at about 9 o'clock. The companies were rather slow in taking their positions, which caused considerable delay in the formation; but finally the line was formed, and prepared for review by its former regimental commander, Colonel Remmey. Colonel Remmey, who was accompanied by Quartermaster Rogers, both in full uniform, on making his appearance before his old command, was greeted with great applause. There were a few inaccuracies in the review; the men were not steady enough, and an apparent nervousness on the part of the acting adjutant was noticeable; the former, no doubt, caused by the stiffness of new uniforms, and from want of practice in drill. The mistakes of the adjutant may be attributed to first attempt at the performance of his duties. At the conclusion of the review, which, as a whole, was certainly very creditable, Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, commanding, exercised the regiment in the marchings and a few other movements. The wheelings were exceedingly well performed, especially those by division front, and the latter elicited loud applause from the spectators. At the termination of these movements the regiment broke into column of companies for inspection. Colonel Remmey acting as inspector, and being accompanied during this formality by the commanding officer and Major Camp. Shortly after, the command was formally dismissed. The drum corps only were present during the evening, and its efficiency speaks well for the instruction of Drum-Major Wepd. The following is the

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correct return of the number of men inspected. It will be observed that, as usual, Company B takes the lead, but every command makes a good show. We think there is good reason to expect that by the 13th of next month, when the regiment will make its first parade to receive the Providence First Light Infantry, over 400 men will be fully uniformed: Field and staff, 5; non-commissioned staff, 9; Companies A, 29; B, 54; C, 34; D, 30; E, 42; F, 28; G, 35; H, 25; I, 28; late, 18. Total, 337.

The new uniforms, which have been fully described heretofore in these columns, are elegant and appropriate; but we think they will appear to better advantage by daylight. Under the gaslight they have a rather sombre appearance, which the white body-belts do not entirely relieve. We would suggest that smaller cartridge-boxes be adopted. Those now in use are too large and clumsy to be worn with the full-dress uniforms.

Among the large number of military gentlemen present was Major-General Richard N. Bowerman, commanding First division Maryland N. G. The committee of the Providence Light Infantry, consisting of Captain C. R. Dennis, Lieutenant W. E. Clarke, Paymaster W. H. Teel and Sergeant E. T. Annable, were also among those present, they having come to New York to make the final arrangements for the proposed trip of the Providence Infantry, next month.

This regiment proposes adopting a new fatigue cap for the members similar to that now worn by the officers, which is made of dark blue, without visor, resembling in form those now worn in the English army. This will be a very distinctive portion of the uniform.

The regular weekly drills of Company D, Captain Vose, will commence on Tuesday evening, October 12th, at 5 o'clock. In his Company Order No. 5, Captain Vose says: "Knowing full well the ambition and soldierly vim of the members of Company D, the commandant can only say that he expects the attendance and prompt attention during past drill seasons will be guarantee that this one will in no respect be slighted; full ranks and perfect harmony is a captain's sole compensation for the many hours devoted to the vocation of military instruction." Sergeant Stillwell will assume command of the recruit squad for 1869 and 1870.

FIRST BRIGADE CAVALRY.—Charges of "unofficer-like conduct" and "ignorance of duty" having been made, on the relation of Major John Madden, First regiment Cavalry N. G., against Captain Henry Fischer, of said regiment, and Captain Fischer having been placed in arrest by order of his regimental commander, a Brigade Court-martial is ordered by General Postley to try him on such charges. The court will consist of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert W. Leonard, Brigade Inspector; Captain Robert M. Cook, Battalion Washington Gray Cavalry. It will assemble within the armory of the First regiment Cavalry, on Monday, October 11th, at 8 o'clock P. M. Major William C. Traphagen, Brigade Judge-Advocate, will attend as judge-advocate.

BATTALION THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—By order of Major Henry Edw. Roehr, commanding the battalion, this command will assemble armed, uniformed and equipped (white gloves), at the battalion armory, corner of Ewen and Meserole streets, on Thursday, October 7th, at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp, for review at Prospect Park by his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief. This command will assemble, uniformed, armed and equipped (white gloves), on Tuesday, October 26th, at 8:30 o'clock P. M., at the armory, corner of Ewen and Meserole streets, for annual inspection and muster at the Union Pond.

OUR PROVIDENCE VISITORS.—The committee of the First Light Infantry of Providence, R. I., whose names are mentioned elsewhere, visited this city on the 23d of September to make arrangements for quartering the members of the above company on its visit to this city next month, and to settle other necessary preliminaries. The Light Infantry will be quartered at the Everett House, where every arrangement has been made to secure the comfort of the members. While here the committee will be the recipients of many attentions from officers of the Twenty-second and Seventy-first regiments. Captain Vose, commanding Company D, Twenty-second regiment, elegantly entertained the committee on the day of their arrival, at his residence in Manhattanville. At the regimental armory on the same evening the officers of the Twenty-second regiment bestowed other attentions. In the course of that evening a committee of the Seventy-first regiment, consisting of Major Wolcott, Captain Webber, Lieutenant Girvan and Sergeant Garrison, waited on the visitors, and took them in charge as their guests for the remainder of the evening and the whole of the next day. The committee finally escorted the Providence visitors in carriages to the Stonington boat which was to convey them home. The Providence committee, we are glad to hear, highly enjoyed their visit to New York, and pleasantly anticipate their return, with their comrades, next month.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—This regiment has found that it will not have to seek outside of its own organization for a commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott having consented to take the nomination for that position. The Lieutenant-colonel has heretofore refused to become a candidate, and for this reason the regiment canvassed the merits of outside officers. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott is a modest and competent officer, and generally esteemed by the command. We hope the election for colonel may now be immediately held, and real vigor infused into the regiment, which seems now to lack life. With a new colonel, a new armory in prospect, and new spirits, the old "Washington Grays" may easily bring itself up abreast of the best regiments of the division.

Roll call of companies of this regiment for the review of October 6th, will be at the armory, at 12:20 P. M. Regimental line will form on Great Jones street, right resting on Lafayette Place, at 12:40 P. M. Captain John G. Barker, Company F, September 9, 1869, and First Lieutenant Joseph A. Joel, Company K, September 7, 1869, have resigned on account of physical disability.

FIRST INFANTRY (HAWKINS ZOUAVES).—In compliance with General Orders No. 7, from Brigade Headquarters, this regiment, Colonel John K. Perley commanding, will parade in full fatigue uniform, for annual inspection and review, on Monday, October 18, 1869. Roll call of companies at 1:45 P. M. Members not having the new fatigue uniform, will parade in their old ones with fatigue caps. Every man belonging to the regiment must be inspected. The following promotions and appointments are announced: Adam C. Corson, surgeon, vice J. P. P. White resigned; J. C. Julius Langbein, to be first lieutenant, vice Wm. Barthman, promoted; Alexander D. Bailey, to be first lieutenant, vice F. M. Clark, resigned; Wm. H. Hoffman, to be second lieutenant, vice S. Corson, Jr., removed from district; Joseph J. McGee, to be second lieutenant, vice J. F. Sweeney, resigned; Charles W. Terrette, to be second lieutenant, vice J. B. Mackenzie resigned; George W. Rogers, to be hospital steward, original; Louis C. Philibert, to be drum major, vice Charles Blunerother, removed from district. The following members of Company D are dropped from the rolls: J. B. Adalt, J. B. Corson, M. Dillon, S. Harrison,

Charles Kelly, J. B. Polhemus, J. Flynn, J. Mondery. The action of Company G, in expelling Private Charles H. Edwards, is confirmed by the colonel.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—In compliance with Second Brigade General Orders, the annual inspection and review of this regiment will take place Tuesday, October 19th, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely. Regimental line will be formed in front of the armory in Hester street, at 7 o'clock A. M. precisely. Major Godfrey will be at his office, No. 240 Broadway, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, on the 20th and 30th days of September, 1869, to attend to the revision of muster rolls. Regimental company books and records will be inspected at the armory on Tuesday evening, October 20, 1869, at 7 o'clock P. M., by Major Godfrey. Private Henry Engel, of Company K, has been elected and commissioned first lieutenant of Company G, vice John M. Hein, resigned; Second Lieutenant Bernhard Hutsugel, of Company C, first lieutenant, vice George Strippel, promoted; First Lieutenant Gustav E. Wellenkamp, of Company D, has been detailed as acting adjutant of this regiment until further orders.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—This regiment, Colonel Rodney C. Ward commanding, is directed to assemble at the armory on Thursday, October 7, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., in full fatigue uniform, for review by his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief. Line will be formed on Monroe place, right resting on Pierrepont street. This regiment (excepting the band) will assemble at the armory on Thursday, October 21, 1869, at 8½ o'clock A. M., in full fatigue uniform, for annual inspection and muster. Line will be formed on Monroe place, right resting on Pierrepont street. The companies will be dismissed as soon as inspected.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment will parade in full uniform on Friday, the 1st day of October, to honor Colonel Henry Lux with a torchlight parade and serenade, on the occasion of the celebration of his silver wedding. Line will be formed on Seventy-ninth street, right on Second avenue, at half-past 9 o'clock P. M.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—In compliance with orders, this Battery, Captain Ira L. Beebe commanding, will assemble at the State arsenal, Portland avenue, fully uniformed and equipped, (white gloves), on Thursday, October 7th, at 12 o'clock M., to proceed to Prospect Park parade ground, for review by his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, and on Monday, October 24th, at 8 o'clock A. M., for inspection and review.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—This regiment will assemble at the armory, uniformed, armed and equipped, on Tuesday, the 5th of October next, at 12 o'clock M., for drill. Line will be formed in Broome street, between Centre and Crosby streets, right resting on Centre street, at 12½ o'clock P. M. Captain William Syring, Company K, and Second Lieutenant Andrew Schappell, Company K, have resigned. John C. Offinger has been elected Captain Company K, vice Syring, resigned; William Kopp, first lieutenant Company K, vice Offinger, promoted; Nelson G. Peterson, second lieutenant Company K, vice Schappell, resigned; Julius R. Adler, second lieutenant Company A, vice Simon, resigned; Charles Reichel, second lieutenant Company D, vice Schon, promoted. W. A. Gans has been appointed quartermaster-sergeant, vice Adler, promoted.

In compliance with Brigade Orders, this regiment will assemble at the armory, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, on Wednesday, the 20th of October next, at 7 o'clock A. M., for inspection and review. Field and staff dismounted. Line will be formed in Broome street, between Centre and Crosby streets, right on Centre street, at 7½ o'clock A. M. A Regimental Court-martial has been ordered by Brigadier-General Burger, to convene on Thursday, October 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the armory, and Captain Frank W. Sterry detailed for the court. The commissioned officers will assemble in citizens' dress, at the officers' room, Wednesday evening, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock, for instruction.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—In pursuance of Division and Brigade Orders, this regiment will assemble at the armory on Thursday, October 7th, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. precisely, in full fatigue uniform (white gloves), for division review. The regiment will assemble at the armory on Friday, October 22d, at 8 o'clock P. M., for annual inspection, in full fatigue uniform (white gloves). The officers' drills for Wednesday, September 29th, and Wednesday, October 6th, are countermanded. The drills will be resumed on Wednesday, October 13th.

COURTESIES OF REGULARS.—Captain John Keim, the commandant of Battery B, First regiment Artillery N. G., wishes to convey his thanks, through the medium of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, to the officers stationed in the Harbor of New York, for the many courtesies and attentions received by his command on its late excursion to the fortifications in the harbor.

DRUM CORPS CHALLENGE.—We have received the following communication relative to the challenge issued on the 25th of last month by Drum-Major Gardner A. Strube, of the Twelfth regiment. The challenge was to remain open for thirty days:

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

Sir: Having noticed, some time ago, a challenge in your journal from the drum-major of the Twelfth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., wishing to compete with any corps in the State numbering eighteen men, I would be pleased to enter into competition with them, if I could hear from the major. Not recollecting his name, I have taken the liberty of addressing you, that I may enter into a correspondence. I have twenty-four members in my corps, and would be well pleased to beat for the championship, and something else, to make it interesting. By publishing this in your columns, you will favor a country drum corps, and as well, yours respectfully,

Major J. M. MAINSTER, Independent Champion Drum Corps, Box 23, Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, September 20, 1869.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The following order has been issued in the case of Colonel Krehbiel, of this regiment:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,

NEW YORK, September 22, 1869.

General Orders No. 8.

I. Before a General Court-martial which convened at the First Cavalry brigade headquarters, 7, 9 and 11 West Thirteenth street, City of New York, pursuant to General Orders No. 5, dated Headquarters First division N. G. S. N. Y., New York, July 1, 1869, and of which Brigadier-General Brooke Postley is president, was ur-rged Colonel John D. Krehbiel, Ninety-sixth regiment Infantry, Second brigade, First division N. G. S. N. Y.

CHARGE.—Disrespect to a superior officer.

SPECIFICATION FIRST.—In this, that the said Colonel John D. Krehbiel, colonel Ninety-sixth regiment Infantry, Second brigade, First division N. G. S. N. Y., being present with Brigadier-General Louis Burger, commanding said Second brigade, and other commis-ssioned officers of said National Guard serving in said brigade, at a meeting for instruction held by and in pursuance of an order duly made by said general, then and there in the presence and hearing of said general being his superior officer, and other officers then present, in a disrespectful and insubordinate manner did say and speak to the said general his said superior officer, referring to a certain other order duly made by said general, and which order is Special Orders No. 12, Headquarters Second brigade, First division N. G. S. N. Y., and of which a copy is hereto annexed, the following words: "General, have you issued this order?" "This is no lawful order, and I will not obey it." "I would issue no order for the election of a lieutenant before advising with the captain." "I am responsible

for the regiment." "I will make a complaint to the adjutant-general," and that the said Colonel John D. Krehbiel then and there went away from said meeting and officers, and left the same in an excited manner and without leave.

This at the armory of the First regiment Artillery, Second brigade, First division N. G. S. N. Y., on the 27th May, 1869.

SPECIFICATION SECOND.—In this, that the said John D. Krehbiel, colonel Ninety-sixth regiment Infantry, Second brigade, First division N. G. S. N. Y., upon being personally served with the Special Orders No. 12, aforesaid, did in a disrespectful and insubordinate manner say and speak to said Captain Bauer the following words in the German language, understood by said Captain Bauer, in reference to said Brigadier-General Louis Burger, his aforesaid superior officer: "Ich wünsche dass sie dem General Burger folgende zwei punkte von mir ausrichten: 1stens, dass ich die Order No. 12, nicht befolgen werde. 2tens, dass ich augenblicklich schritte zum verlassen um mein regiment aus der 2ten brigade transsern zu lassen," which being translated into the English language means as follows: "I (said Colonel Krehbiel meaning) wish that you would take the following two points from me to General Burger: First, that I (said Colonel Krehbiel meaning) will not obey Order No. 12 (meaning said Special Order No. 12, of which a copy is hereto annexed). Second, That I (said Colonel Krehbiel meaning) will take immediate steps to have my regiment (meaning the said Ninety-sixth regiment Infantry) transferred from the Second brigade."

This at the City of New York, the 27th May, 1869.

The accused having presented to said court the following paper: To the president and members of the General Court-martial appointed for the trial of Colonel J. D. Krehbiel, of the Ninety-sixth regiment Infantry N. G. S. N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Whereas the provisions of sections 112 and 113 of the General Regulations for the Military Forces of the State of New York have in my case not been complied with, inasmuch as I have not been furnished with a copy of the order convening, or list of the officers composing this court. I am, therefore, by a proper respect for the laws of the State, for the court, and for myself, constrained to and hereby do protest against any further proceeding by your honorable body in the matter, unless in compliance with law.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. KREHBIEL,

Colonel Ninety-sixth regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY, September 1, 1869.

The judge-advocate thereupon stated that the prosecution was not prepared with any evidence of service of said order, as required by paragraphs 112 and 113 of the General Regulations (the prosecutor and accused being present in court).

The court then announced its decision, that without proof of service of a copy of the order as required by paragraph 112 of the General Regulations, the accused declining to waive the objection, there was no jurisdiction in the court to proceed further with the trial of the accused, and the court thereupon adjourned *sine die*.

II. The proceedings in the foregoing case are approved.

III. Colonel John D. Krehbiel, Ninety-sixth regiment Infantry, Second brigade, First division N. G. S. N. Y., is hereby relieved from arrest, and ordered to report for duty.

By order of Major-General Alexander Shaler.

JOHN FOWLER, JR.,

Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief of Staff.

OTHER STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—We learn that the recent encampment of Massachusetts Militia, near Springfield, was productive of more disorder than is gratifying to those citizens who cherish a pardonable State pride. The Boston *Advertiser* says that license took the place of discipline, drill became a farce, and the money of the State was squandered in a gigantic and disgraceful frolic.

Other encampments in Massachusetts—those of the First and Second brigades, for instance—have had the salutary effect on the organizations concerned in them which they were designed to produce; but if we are to believe the State papers, the Third brigade came near bringing the whole State Militia into disrepute. Discipline was not enforced by the brigade commander or his subordinates, and the consequence was, of course, lamentable disorder. The *Lee Gleaner* and *Advocate* of September 23d has the following remarks in relation to the encampment:

CAMP CLAFLIN.—The military encampment at Springfield last week seems to have created for itself a bad name. General Chamberlain was utterly unable to keep his men in subjection, and they came and went when they pleased, and "turned up Jack" generally. The camp was a hot-bed of vice. Drunkenness, profanity, and kindred crimes, are said to have revolved there for days, under the patronage and at the expense of the State; for the encampment cost the State \$20,000. Ladies were insulted in the streets, and under cover of their bayonets, the soldiers seemed to feel impunity, no matter what license they took. Springfield breathed more freely when the camp broke up and the rowdies took their departure.

This is all wrong, and there is grievous error somewhere. The State pays soldiers for protection, not insult. The fault may possibly have been with the commander, but we are inclined to think it is inseparable from such military encampments. Camp meetings are bad enough, where religion and the presence of ladies exert a salutary restraint, but soldiers go into camp in time of peace for the express purpose of having a high time, and they have it. So far as discipline is concerned, the camp does not amount to shucks. We do not object to relaxation, but we do object to vice and crime, especially under State sanction and State expense. That these encampments are unnecessary, was proved by the results of the late war, when raw recruits from our farms and factories were found to make the best of soldiers. In time of sudden riot, or rebellion, command us to enlightened and moral citizens, rather than to trained rowdies.

On the other hand, in reply to certain strictures made by the Boston *Daily Advertiser* on this encampment, Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, the division commander, writes the following letter to that paper:

LOWELL, September 21, 1869.

My attention has been called to your strictures upon the conduct of the soldiers at the encampment near Springfield, and an intimation that the remedy was under my control.

I have no knowledge of, nor do I believe, that there was unsoldierly conduct of the troops while off duty and absent from camp, to the extent reported. I think their conduct, as citizens, would compare favorably with that of the students of Yale and Harvard at the regattas, during the night, if I may judge from like newspaper reports.

By law the major-general can control neither the time nor the place of encampment, and he has no command there, his duty being simply that of a reviewing and inspecting officer. It will be observed that all the allegations against the troops are as to their conduct *while off duty in the city, when they are simply citizens*. I do not speak of this by way of apology for any misconduct, but simply to state the fact. Whatever evil has arisen, comes because the encampment was near a city, with its great temptations to young men, and the mistake is in locating the place of encampment near such city, which never should be done, and, if the major-general had the selection of the places of encampment it never would be.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General M. V. M.

First Regiment.—Company H (Chelsea Veterans) of this regiment, Captain James P. Wade commanding, composed entirely of veterans, made its first independent parade since the close of the war, on September 23d for target practice. The command turned out some 80 strong, and was accompanied by Gillmore's band, making a fine appearance.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.—**Fourth Regiment.**—At an election recently held, S. B. W. Mitchel was elected lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, vice Sellers, promoted colonel. Drilling has commenced in all the companies. Company E, as an organization, has retired from this regiment. At its last meeting, thirty members tendered their resignations, which were accepted. At the same time they formed a new independent command. We do not understand how members of a company can resign. Are resignations and disbandment used as equivalent terms in Pennsylvania?

A SCENE AT COURT.

A WRITER in "Packard's Monthly" tells the following story of a scene to which he was witness during his presentation at the Court of Queen Victoria. It curiously illustrates the jealous regard the English show for established privileges:

One incident worth mentioning only occurred during the ceremony of presentation. A young nobleman, whose family had not been at court since the accession of Her Majesty—a fine, tall fellow, of manly bearing, was presented toward the last. As his name, Lord George Alfred Connaught, was being announced, he passed Prince Albert and the young Princess and Prince in an apparently haughty manner, without removing his *chapeau*. They seemed enraged, but as it might be a mistake, arising from embarrassment in a young nobleman first approaching his sovereign, no notice was taken of the apparent rudeness. When he had reached the Queen, however, he uncovered his head, knelt gracefully before her, kissed the professed hand, arose, thrust his *chapeau* in a positive manner upon his head, and turned to address Prince Albert. The latter drew back; his face flushed scarlet. It looked like an intended insult to the Prince Consort in the presence of the sovereign. A murmur of indignation ran through the throne room. The old Duke of Wellington, bending under the weight of seventy-eight years, and covered with decorations, stepped forward to interfere. The Lord Chamberlain, however, was before him, and when just upon the point of arresting the offender, the Queen interposed, saying the words, "Right, right! Lord Connaught is right;" and then turning, explained the transaction to the Prince, the young nobleman meanwhile looking on. It was some time before this strange conduct was understood by most of those present; Lord Connaught, the only person whose head was covered, moving with great self-possession among bishops and chancellors, leaders of the Commons and lords of the universities, the observed of all observers. It seemed that, for personal services rendered to the king by a Lord Connaught in the reign of Henry VII., a right had been given by a patent in perpetuity to the head of the house in every succeeding generation, to remain with covered head in the presence of the ruling sovereign. This right had been in abeyance during the minority of the present Lord Connaught, and had been forgotten by all but the Queen. He had uncovered to her as a woman, but jealous of the inherited privilege, had resumed his *chapeau* upon rising, and continued to wear it afterward.

DENVER, ten years ago, was a mere cluster of cabins, where a few enterprising miners lived a life of coyotes or prairie dogs. It is now a city of near 10,000 people, as nicely built as Hartford or New Haven, at the very base of the Rocky Mountains, one of the most beautiful natural sites in the country, with climate that permits farmers to keep cattle in the open air all the year round, and so attractive, especially to persons suffering from pulmonary disease, that it has been aptly named by a sagacious American editor "the Switzerland of America." Denver is the metropolis of the Rocky Mountains, the capital of Colorado, and the largest town of a Territory that embraces in extent almost as much land as England, Ireland and Scotland; a country so rich in mineral resources that President Grant, when about to assume the office of President, pointed to its hills as "the strong box in which gold enough was locked up to pay the national debt." Denver is isolated from all connection with the Eastern States. You can only reach it by weary travel in stage-coaches. The Kansas Pacific Railway Company now proposes to link it to New York—to make a connection with the Kansas Pacific Railroad—and thus establish a new route to the Pacific. This great road has 437 miles in operation. When it reaches Denver, it will be 652 miles long. It earned last year, \$2,169,981.34, and during two months of this year its earnings have increased more than 100 per cent., showing a net gain of \$238,798.57. To build this extension, the company asks a loan of six and a half millions of dollars. For this it will pay 7 per cent. interest, in gold, free of taxes. The loan runs thirty years. It is guaranteed by a special land grant of 3,000,000 of acres, which will be sold to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds. In addition to that, the company owns 3,000,000 of acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the road. Now that the Secretary of the Treasury is endeavoring to buy 5-20's, in order to pay the debt, our people could do no better thing than to take advantage of the high price of Governments and convert them into 7 per cent. gold-bearing bonds as well secured as that of the Kansas Pacific Railway. M. K. Jesup & Company and Dabney Morgan & Co., Bankers, of New York City, are the agents for this loan, and we advise our readers to send to them for pamphlets, maps

and circulars, and look into the matter for themselves.

It seems to have been almost decided amongst moderate temperance people that lager beer is a comparatively innocuous, and certainly—in ordinary quantities—not an intoxicating drink. That there is something attractive about it to the palate is proved by the fact that many millions of our German friends are its constant devotees; that it is not a violently stimulating drink is proved by their quietness and good order, whether as citizens of America, or subjects of the king, emperor and dukes who govern them in the Fatherland. Moreover, "lager" has become of late years a favorite American beverage also. That it has grown so popular we have always felt to be good reason for rejoicing, for it replaces violent alcoholic drinks, and especially whiskey, which latter, never a very desirable steady potion for human beings who possess anything short of cast-iron stomachs, is to day almost impossible to be obtained of good quality. Entertaining these feelings what shall we say of the heavy Briton, who writes to the London *Broad Arrow* in the praise of Vienna beer?—Vienna beer, the very cream of lager—Vienna beer, after drinking which even our own smooth Milwaukee lager palls on the palate, and we long for a return to the beer gardens of the Austrian capital! But here is what *Broad Arrow's* correspondent says: "Punch's advice to persons about to marry—don't; my advice to persons about to drink Vienna beer—don't; it is waterish, destitute of body, and but triflingly bitter: its effervescence is its only palatable quality. Last Sunday evening I entered a shop wherein numerous foaming glasses were being handed to as many thirsty and perspiring customers. In conspicuous letters behind the bar was announced, 'jug, 3d.; glass, 2d.' Calling for a glass, I tendered sixpence; and upon receiving threepence change, I thought my German servitor had made von leetel meestaa by taking von pennie too mosh; but he pointed to my emptied glass, which, to my surprise, had a handle thereto of the same material, consequently it was a jug. Having paid the price of a quart of good London porter for half a pint of tasteless, amber-colored, effervescent liquid, I left the place with indignation, and have never since been free from "STOMACH-ACHE."

THE New York *Evening Mail* says: Professor William Swinton, who for several weeks has been engaged in an examination of our system of university education, is on the point of returning to California, where he will utilize the careful studies he has made on the Atlantic coast. Professor Swinton's ambition is to make the University of California justify the necessity of its establishment by immediately enrolling itself among the first educational institutions of the country. It has both the Eastern and Western continents to appeal to for pupils, and will strive to adapt itself to the necessities of both of them.

THE reported discovery recently, on the coast of California, of a bottle containing an account of the movements of Sir John Franklin's expedition, which was committed to the ocean twenty years ago, recalls a curious circumstance connected with the loss of an English vessel, the *Kent*, Indianaman, which was burned in the Bay of Biscay nearly forty years ago. The second in command, Lieutenant-Colonel McGregor, when all hope of relief was gone, wrote a letter describing their situation, which he inclosed in a bottle and cast into the sea. He providentially escaped, however; and on his returned to England was appointed to the command of the 93d Highlanders, then stationed at Barbadoes, to which place he proceeded immediately. Before his arrival, or soon after, the identical bottle was picked up by one of the men of the 93d, on the coast of the island and brought to the very man who had cast it into the sea.

AT a recent meeting of medical men in England Dr. B. W. Richardson exhibited what he claimed to be a "painless knife." Unfortunately, it fell into clumsy hands, and the mechanism became disordered, so that it could not be seen in practical operation. A circular blade, sufficiently sharp, and revolving with sufficient rapidity, it seems, gives no pain when it inflicts a wound. The problem is to devise an instrument including the necessary mechanism which a surgeon can hold in his hand and use without difficulty.

M. BOTTINEAU, a French officer stationed in the Isle of France before the French revolution, had the art of recognizing the approach of vessels long before they were visible even with a glass. His art which he styled nautical, consisted in observing certain changes in the appearance of the atmosphere, which preceded the approach of the vessel, with a rapidity proportioned to the

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direction of the wind. It is said when announced, within six months, 109 vessels, one, two, three, or four days before the signals were made from the heights.

ON the occasion of a launch among the Ancients the mariners were crowned with wreaths, and the ship bedecked with streamers and garlands. Once safely afloat she was purified with a lighted torch, an egg, and brimstone, and solemnly consecrated to the god whose image she bore. In our less poetic time a bottle of liquor takes the place of the ancient symbols, unless some sailor, economical of good liquor, has slyly substituted water as more appropriate to a christening.

As early as the year 1834 the modern system of iron-clads was foreshadowed by Colonel Paixhans. The United States Service Journal of that year, in alluding to his plans said: "When Col. Paixhans has brought to perfection his system of cuirassing the sides of line-of-battle ships with iron, artillery and fortresses may begin to shrink from the encounter, but not till then, we imagine, will fleets have any chance against them."

"SOME commanding officers," says Sir John Moore, "by too great familiarity with those subordinate to them, lose their authority, others by arrogance stir up hatred and opposition. It requires propriety combined with dignity of manners to enable a commander to live on amiable terms with his officers, and enforce strict military regulations."

THE title *Enfans Perdu (der verlorne Husar)* as applied to a regiment, of soldiers was in use among the German Landsknecht as early as the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

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DAY—BALDWIN.—At Washington, D. C., on the 22d inst., Lieutenant-Commander B. F. DAY, U. S. Navy, and FLORA BALDWIN. (No Cards.)

DIED.

LAY.—On September 21st, of congestion of the brain, RICHARD KIMBALL LAY, son of Colonel R. G. and Caroline K. Lay, aged 16 months.

HASSLER.—At Englewood, N. J., on Monday, September 27th, William HOSFORD, infant son of Chas. W. and Clara B. Hassler, aged 10 days.

PENNIMAN.—On September 26th, at Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, Cadet ALBERT C. PENNIMAN, of the class of '72, only son of Mr. Penniman, Esq., Benedict, N. Y.

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107

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ERASTUS LYMAN, President.**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO OUR READERS.**

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7,500 bushels Oats,
160 tons Hay,
75 tons Straw,

all of the best quality.

Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the Oats, Hay, and Straw, on the dock at West Point, N. Y.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become security in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

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Quartermaster Military Academy.

PROPOSALS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 14, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Tuesday, October 5, 1869, at 12 m., for the manufacture and delivery of 2,000 barrels of Navy Cannon Powder. 1,000 barrels to be delivered at Boston, and 1,000 barrels at New York.

The cost of delivery to be at the expense of the manufacturer, and the powder to be subject to the usual Navy inspection before acceptance.

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